IMT Nuremberg Archives

H – 958

International Court of Justice

COM A

Take 1, Page 1
Ahuna
17 ~~16~~ June 1946
10:00 - 11:30

PS 1029
mentioned at page 54.
Has it received an
Exhibit No?

OFFICIAL TRANSCRIPT OF TESTIMONY FOR THE DEFENSE OF ORGANIZATIONS, TAKEN BEFORE A COMMISSION APPOINTED BY THE INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL PURSUANT TO PARAGRAPH 4 OF THE ORDER OF THE TRIBUNAL DATED 13 MARCH 1946.

H0958 -0002

17 June 1946

(The Commission Convened at 10:00 hours.)

COMMISSIONER:

Capt. Joseph Tubridy.

THE SD

DR. KNOCHEN, a witness, took the stand and testified as follows:

CAPT. TUBRIDY: I will remind you that you are still under oath.

CROSS EXAMINATION -- Continued

BY M. MONNERAY:

Q I will turn back for a few minutes to a document which we have seen last Friday concerning the plot against the Jewish synagogues in Paris. In order to sum up the matter, I want to ask you, ~~witness,~~ witness whether it is correct that according to the terms of Heydrich's letter, the police activities in Paris regarding this plot against synagogues was independent of the Army and even contrary to the position taken by the Army, I would like to have you answer yes or no.

A Yes, because in this case a special order had been given. It was also to be kept secret.

Q Is it also correct that according to the terms of Heydrich's letter, those plots came within the scope of the activities of the police? Please answer yes or no first.

H0958 - 0003

A Yes, if I understand you correctly, it was to be whether the police concerned themselves at all with matters like these. However, it was not a regular duty of the office, but it was a specific order which came from Heydrich's office.

Q Now, a last question regarding this matter.

It is regarding a report signed by you and sent to the Army. Did it constitute a purely objective and impartial report on general information? Please answer by yes or no first.

A Yes. This report was made up by co-workers of mine who received the information from various sources, and they did not know that in this case we were concerned with a specific plot.

Q In other words, contrary to the report established by the Army and sent to Heydrich, you maintain you did not know anything of the German collaboration in those plots when you signed this letter?

A No, however, there was an order that no matter what the nature of the plot, it had to be sent to the Army.

Q So this report signed by you and sent to the Army was a false report, wasn't it?

A Yes, because , there was an order out that the report was to be submitted in such a way as if it concerned a regular task.

Q And yet you considered this report as being an impartial and objective report, didn't you?

A This report was not an actual report of the action that had occurred.

Q Very well.

H0958-0004

A This report reported these facts that were generally known and generally talked about during that time.

Q Now, let's turn over to another matter.

In October, 1941, you were still under the command of General Thomas?

A I don't know when he was recalled and left Paris.

Q At this time, was your mission still only a mission of research?

A Just espionage activities.

Q At this time, were there Sipo and SD commandos in the French provinces?

A Yes, in Bordeaux, Rouen, and Dijon.

Q And, at this time, your activities were completely under the authority and the command of the Army, wasn't it?

A As far as the executive part of it is concerned, yes.

Q But as far as the general directives and principles were concerned, no?

A Yes, also of the general lines of activity, yes, But the orders came from the Reich Security Office.

Q At this time, had you any jurisdiction or any competence concerning the Jewish action?

A At that time, the special mission of Dannecker was to prepare for the evacuation of the Jews and that was already active.

Q And this special mission was already working independently of your commandos, wasn't it?

A No. They were in liaison because they were connected through organizational lines.

Q So, the organization of the Sipo and SD in France at this time was cooperating with the special mission of Dannecker, was it not?

H0958 - 0005

A Dannecker's group could not have been connected with any other unit.

Q And Sepo and the SD were cooperating with Dannecker, were they not?

A They had to cooperate with them in such cases when special orders came from Berlin.

Q Then Hagen was a member of the SD, was he not?

A Yes.

Q And he was the chief of the Aussenstelle of Bordeaux, was he not?

A Yes.

Q And he had, under his command at the same time, the Sepo forces and the SD forces of Bordeaux, did he not?

A Yes, that was the only office that was there.

Q You remember the document which has been shown to you already, I suppose, which is RF-1201 and concerns a telegram sent by Hagen in regard to the immigration of Jews living in this district to Spain?

A No, I haven't seen it.

Q Then I will show it to you.

CAPT. TUBRIDY: Could you identify the document?

M. MONNERAY: It is RF-1201. It has been put into evidence already.

BY M. MONNERAY:

Q Well, this telegram confirms what you said before. It means that a directive coming from the RSHA was independent of the position taken by the Army, is that correct?

A Concerning the question as to the treatment of the Jews, the military government was also asked.

Q I asked you -- and you could answer yes or no to this -- whether this document confirms what you said before that directives of the RSHA were different

H0958 - 0006

from the position taken by the Army. Is this correct?

A No, in this case again, it is a special case and we cannot say "the position taken by the Army". It only concerns a single major.

Q So, as to the Jewish question, the directives coming from the RSHA were directives to be followed by all the authorities, were they not?

A I cannot judge that.

Q Alright. I will show the witness the next document, RF-1202. It is your answer to Hagen and it says that according to the orders of the RSHA, all ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ immigration of Jews has been prevented. It is a note signed by you to Hagen. Is this correct?

A Yes, this document, or this letter, was presented to me by Dannecker as his evidence, but this ~~xxx~~ little ~~xxxxxxx~~ notation on the side, if I remember correctly, was an order from Himmler's office concerning the immigration of Jews and that also went through Army channels.

Q Very well.

A So that the military groups, the military powers, also had this order from Himmler.

Q Now let's turn over to the next~~xx~~ matter. Did you know Dr. Best?

A Yes.

Q You ~~knew~~ knew him in Berlin at the RSHA, didn't you?

A Only very shortly.

Q And you met him afterwards in Paris when he was in the military command?

A Yes.

Q ~~Xx~~ Can he be considered as being an expert in~~xxxxx~~ the organization of the German police?

A Yes.

5

H0958 - 0007

Q Thank you. The different offices of the BDS in Paris were organized according to the organization of the RSHA, were they not?

A Yes.

Q That means your organization was reflecting the work of the RSHA?

A Yes, as long as it was possible to obtain the personnel, the experts in the various fields could take these jobs in Paris equivalent to those in the Reich Security Office. That was not quite possible in all cases.

Q And AMT VI corresponded to Abteilung VI, did it not?

A Yes.

Q And AMT III to Abteilung III?

A Yes.

Q AMT IV to Abteilung IV?

A Yes.

Q AMT V to Abteilung V?

A Yes.

Q And sometimes people of one office were changed or transferred to another office?

A Yes.

Q Abteilung III-D was a part of Abteilung III, was it not?

A Yes.

Q Your Counsel has shown you document RF-1219. I will show it to you once more. It is one of the reports of Dannecker concerning the deportation of Jews. You put a marginal note on it, "III-D". That means that III-D had to take care of it as far as its own jurisdiction went. Is this correct?

A My note means "To III-D for information and discussion".

H0958 - 0008

Q It means that this group III-D, had to discuss the matter in order to cooperate eventually, is that correct? Please answer by yes or no first.

A Yes, but not just to deport the Jews, but to inform them of the entire transportation difficulties and matters which were, at that time, very bad.

Q Yes, but the deportation of thousands of Jews meant a problem to the general transportation question, did it not?

A Yes, and for that reason, at that time the transportation system for military and other important matters was very acute. It was also to inform Abteilung III, which concerned itself with transportation matters, to look into this and to find out what difficulties would occur in this transportation.

Q Very well. Now you told us last week that the different AMT's of the RSHA existed in this connection. Now, the same connection and the same cooperation existed also in the different offices of the BDS, did they not?

A Yes.

Q You told us that Abteilung VI had only the general/ tasks of information?

A Yes, information within the scope of AMT VI?

Q So, the reports of AMT VI as they were necessary were sent to AMT IV or AMT V in order to be developed, and practically all of the reports of Abteilung VI were sent over to the other AMT's for the same purposes, were they not?

A Yes, if it concerned their interests.

Q Would you tell me what the functions were of Group VI-N-2? Do you remember?

A I cannot say that exactly.

Q Then I will help you. Was it the penetrating of the resistance movement? Was this the official name of this group?

H0958 - 0009

A I don't know. I don't know exactly what office it was, but I do know that with the increase of resistance, the Abteilung VI received, to a certain extent, all information concerning these resistance groups and activities.

Q And also within the Abteilung IV the groups dealt with the resistance movements, did they not? For instance, IV-E-5, is this correct? Please answer by yes or no.

A Yes, it was the duty of IV-E to deal with the resistance movement.

Q And the mission of VI-N-2 was to know the resistance movement? Is this correct?

A No, that is not quite correct. Abteilung VI received all the information, as far as the resistance movements were concerned. In order that the information from the 6 groups and committees did not go to IV-E separately, all the information was sent to VI and a more or less head counsel body was formed to add this information together and from there to send it on to IV-E.

Q As to the KES (the Commandos in France), they had to execute the orders given to them from the office of the BDS, did they not?

A Yes, but just like the BDS, they had to cooperate with the military commander and also with the military commander in charge of certain districts.

Q As to the recruitment of members who had formerly been in the Secret Field Police of the Army, is it correct that as far as the higher ranks were concerned, meaning the Military Vervaltungsrat ratings, they had to volunteer for the ~~Sepo~~ SIPO in order to be taken over by the SIPO, did they not?

A No, not voluntarily. It was ordered and they had to do their duty with the SIPO.

Q Let's take the opportunity to be sent to the front lines, to the east or elsewhere instead of being assigned to the SIPO.

H0958-0010

A I don't know this single case.

Q So you don't know exactly what conditions prevailed in the transferring of members from the Field Police to the Sepo, do you?

A No, they were discussed by the Reich Security main office with the General Staff or with the representative offices in the particular regions.

Q And do you know what the exact conditions were in the Army before this transfer was carried out?

A No, but in order to carry out this mission, a special group from the personnel office of the Reich Security Main Office came to Paris.

Q And this special mission discussed the matters first with the people concerned?

A No, as far as I know, this had been decided upon already, and it was the sole duty of the personnel mission from the Main Security Office to discuss such matters as pay and the transferring of personnel to the various home offices and similar matters.

Q And certain members of the Secret Field Police were not transferred to the Sepo, but sent to the east and elsewhere, were they not?

A No, they were immediately taken over by the Security Police upon the orders of the Main Security Office in Berlin. These people were transferred to the east to work at the eastern front in connection with security matters.

Q Now let's turn over to another question. Is it correct that the German police authorities had a right of supervision over the French police?

A Yes.

Q And is it correct that the appointments of the important members of the French police had to be approved first by the German police authorities?

A Yes, this permission to employ such persons had to be received by the Higher SS and Police leaders.

H0958 - 0011

Q Do you know that in May, 1942, according to a Fuehrer order, French police of the occupied zone were subordinated to the German police on principle? Did you know this fact?

A As I understood the matter, when the Higher SS and Police leader was named, ~~that~~ there the police duties of the military government would be transferred to him and ~~that~~ there would be no change of status in the new system as far as the police was concerned since up to then the French police had been under the military government or under the police offices of the military government.

Q Is it correct that the number of Jews to be arrested and deported was fixed by the RSHA?

A Yes, by Eichmann and Himmler.

Q Is it correct that the German authorities in Paris carried out pressure on the French authorities in order to get the French cooperation in the carrying out ~~and~~ the execution of the anti-Jewish question?

A I do not want to speak of pressure when speaking of this matter as a general matter. The entire question was connected in an especially different connection between the two governments of France and Germany as far as the political matters and other matters as well were concerned.

Q Is it correct that the establishment in France of anti-Jewish police was done according to German suggestion?

A Yes, at the suggestion of the German police.

Q Is it correct that according to the report of Dannecker, document No. RF-1210, 3 large acts of arrests against Jews in Paris were prepared, from the general point of view and from the technical point of view, by the Sepo?

A They were not organized by the Sepo but by Dannecker personally.

H0958-0012

Q We will come to this point later. Now, is it correct that the German authorities asked the French authorities, in order to establish certain laws to make it easier for the different authorities, to carry out the deportation of the Jews?

A Yes.

Q In document 1223, a document signed by Eichmann and Dannecker, who are both members of AMT IV, it is said: "It is necessary to obtain the necessary legal foundations with all the necessary energy."

Now, another passage on the first page says: "It is necessary to exercise corresponding pressure on the French Government."

Do you have it? So now, we have the word pressure used by Dannecker himself, have we not? Would you please answer yes or no.

A Yes, the word is being used here.

Q That's all I wanted to know.

A May I only say it was the entire idea and action of Dannecker.

Q I think you already gave, in direct examination to your counsel, your personal interpretation of Dannecker's ideas.

Let's go further into detail of this Jewish question. Was Dannecker under your command?

A He received his orders and lines of action from Berlin.

Q Were you under his command?

A As far as the carrying out of matters concerning the Jewish question, his reports were compulsory. He operated with the idea that anything which he had to do directly would come from orders either from Eichmann or Himmler.

Q So you were compelled to put at his disposal your organization in France, were you not?

H0958 - 0013

A Yes, if it was considered important, I had to hand over or put my organization under his command.

Q And you told us that your organization had, at the same time, the Sepo and the SD, did it not?

A yes.

Q And if it was advisable, either yourself or Dannecker got in touch with outside authorities. For instance, with French officials. Yes or no.

A Yes, always in connection with other German offices or officials. For that reason, Dannecker was continually liaisoned with the various representatives of the different organizations or jurisdictions.

Q So, if Dannecker asked for executive measures, you had to put at his disposal your executive forces, did you not?

A Yes, I had to give him these executive powers. However, I could prevent this by pointing out to him that it was not possible for me since we had too much work ourselves and that I could not give my men or activities to Dannecker.

Q But, as a matter of fact, very often the executive forces of the Sepo and SD, according to the directives of Dannecker, carried out the anti-Jewish activities.

A No, in cases like this, they had the entire French forces as they called the Jewish police and the Jewish commission or consultants, and the executive powers of the French police which has been mentioned were larger than ours.

Q So you maintain that the Sepo and SD did not participate in the anti-Jewish measures, but that it was Dannecker?

I would be very much obliged to get a direct answer of yes or no. Did the Sepo and the SD participate in the Dannecker action or not?

A Principally, no.

H0958 - 0014

Q I am not asking you about principles, I am asking you about facts. In fact, did they not particiapte? Please answer yes or no.

A Not in the carrying out.

Q In what then?

A They kept up liaison with the French police as to what was being done but the actual carrying out was done by the French police.

Q So, at least they gave directives to the French police, directives on how to carry out these measures?

A Yes, but the French police had knowledge of this already through their channels.

Q Yes, but you told us just before that that Dannecker drew up, according to the directives coming from Berlin, the scope of the activities and the number of people to be arrested, didn't you?

A Yes.

Q Alright. And you still claim that there was no executive participation of the Sepo in France for those measures? Please answer with yes or no.

A No, because these numbers were given through the French police headquarters before.

Q And your forces, your representatives, informed the French police about those figures, did they not?

A That is possible.

Q Please, yes or no.

A I cannot answer that with certainty.

Q Very well. Why did Dannecker ask the experts of the different commandos of the Jewish question in France to come up to Paris to a meeting?

H0958 -0015

A It was for the information of the measures that were being carried out by the French police, and it was also to check on the French police in regard to these matters. The numbers were given to Dannecker by the French police, and also the French police informed them of the results and the way that these activities were being carried out.

Q Now, let's read a few clear statements of Dannecker. Document RF-1210, concerning the 3 big measures against the Jews in Paris, under paragraph D, says: "Each time it was our office which was responsible for the selection and choice of the Jews to be arrested and for the preparation of the technical execution of this work."

Now, do you call this non-participation? Yes or no.

A Yes, but Dannecker personally prepared these actions.

Q Let's take document 1219. It is another report of Dannecker's, and he says: "Concerning technical execution of further deportation of Jews from France, in the province of the occupied territory, there are about 26,000 Jews. I propose to deport , first of all, the Jews of the province. In order to get the general directive, one representative of each Sepo and SD commando has to come to Paris. Thanks to this method, and one act of the small number of Jews living in the districts of the Sepo and SD commandos, within a few weeks, 15 transports could be proposed and carried out."

H0958 — 0016

Q Do you still maintain that Dannecker did the whole job by himself without any participation of the SIPO offices in Paris and in the Provinces? Please answer by Yes or No.

A No, I did not claim that. I already mentioned that he used or was able to use the groups or commandos of the Security Police.

Q Yes but you still maintain that the Sipo Commandos had only to get information from the French authorities who knew already all about the question and that they had no technical execution mission at all. Is this still your position?

A No. I only said that they could not have done the actual arresting of the Jews themselves.

Q Now let us go to the next document, RF 1221. This document gives the directives for the evacuation of Jews and follows the conference of the different representatives of the Sipo Commandos in Paris. It says that all the Jews between the ages of 16 and 45, who are able to work, have to be arrested and it is recommended to concentrate the Jews to be evacuated first and it is recommended also to search the Jews for arms, munitions, money, and so on. This document is entitled "Secret" and it is written in German. Do you still maintain that this document is not addressed to the French Police authorities from German authorities?

A No.

Q All right. And do you still maintain that those directives are not directives for the Commanders of Sipo Commandos in the Provinces of France?

A No, I do not want to say that.

Q Those directives are directives for the Sipo Commandos in France, are they not?

A Yes - but may I see the document?

H0958 - 0017

Q Certainly. I think you have already seen it.

(Document RF 1221 is handed to the witness.)

A I do not see upon this document that it is an order to the commandos but I rather suppose that it is the guiding lines regarding the disposition of Jews already in transit because it is said that Dannecker was supposed to report this by telephone. I suppose that the German commandos had to be informed of the measures by the French executives concerning the deportation of these Jews. There are a great many single instances in here of Jews not to be deported, for instance, Jews that are of American or English citizenship, Jews that lived with Aryan partners, Jews of Mexican or South American origin. With the small number of personnel and co-workers in the organization or within the headquarters and provincial headquarters of the SIPO and SD I do not think that this could be carried out but rather that these orders or these guiding lines were at the same time sent by the French Police Headquarters to the Provincial Headquarters or lower headquarters of the French Police.

Q I just want to read you paragraph 6 of this document. "Moreoever it is necessary to give food to the transports for about a fortnight." And the next phrase - "As to the French authorities it could be emphasized when asking for this food that the members of the transport very shortly would be eliminated or would leave the French food sector." Now do you still claim that those directives are not addressed to the German Police authorities?

A No, I do not want to say that.

Q About the participation of the Commandos in France, will you take up Document RF 1222.

(Document handed to the witness.)

H0958 - 0018

It is a summing up by Dannecker about the meeting he had with the Jewish experts of the different SIPO and SD Commandos, Subject: Deportation of Jews from the Occupied Zone to Auschwitz. This document says that 50,000 Jews had been fixed to be deported and this number has been fixed by the RSHA Berlin. It is essential also that the commandos of the SIPO and SD of the different towns have to transport the Jews arrested in their districts to the different stations. And afterwards it recommends that the Jewish experts carry out the necessary actions with all the necessary severity and on the 6th of July to report on the following points: How many Jews could be taken into account for this transportation; how many children will remain behind; how many old and Jews unable to work will remain behind; how many people who are not waring the yellow star are still within the district of the SD Community; and how far the trains will be guarded by field gendarmerie. Now do you still maintain that the Commandos of the SIPO and the SD in France had not the mission to participate in a very concrete and practical way in the dportation of Jews -- that they were just staying aside and waiting to get interesting information from the French authorities?

A No. I just maintain that it is quite evident that these lists of questions to be answered as to how many children remained behind or how many Jews were available, etc., these lists were only in the hands of the French police and that these numbers and questions were answered by the French police and then reported to the SIPO. As far as I know, no office of the SIPO or SD had any list of Jews like that available and therefore had to rely on the French.

Q But your offices suggested the creation of those lists, did they not? Yes or No, Please.

A Yes. According to this list or dependent on this list the carrying

H0958 - 0019

out and the results were reported to the Security Police. The Security Police, of course, had to be in connection with the military in order, for instance, that the field gendarmerie could be used for this transporting.

Q And what were the SD doing in this work?

A I do not know what the SD did. It could be that some commander named an SD man as his representative concerning these matters but I do not otherwise know the connection of the SD.

Q You told us last week that in the different Commandos there were no special Jewish experts, that it was the commander himself or his deputy who went to this meeting in Paris, didn't you?

A I said that I supposed or that is what I thought because there was nobody in these Commandos that only concerned himself with this Jewish question.

Q And very very often the Chiefs of the Commandos were members of the SD, were they not?

A Yes. But in the beginning it was the policy of the RSHA to have members of the State Police or the Gestapo as Commanders of these groups.

Q For instance the Chief of Bordeaux, Hagen, he was a member of the SD was he not?

A Yes but he was transferred to the Higher SS and Police Leader and the Commander in Bordeaux became a man from the military government.

Q And the Chief of the SS Police, General Oberg, he was also formerly a member of the SD was he not? Please answer Yes or No.

A Yes, as far as I know. I only met him in Paris.

Q And the Commander of Limoges, Meyer, he was also a member of the SD was he not?

A I can't say that exactly.

H0958-0020

Q And the Commander of Nancy, by the name of Hoth. He was also a member of the SD wasn't he?

A Yes, but he was only named very late as Commander by the main office.

Q And the Commander of Louen, Christensen, he was also a member of the SD, wasn't he?

A Yes but Christensen was only a few weeks in France and he was replaced by a certain Mueller, a member of the Gestapo.

(A recess was taken.)

Q The SD as an organization, and not only so far as members of the SD were cooperating in this matter, had a special mission of cooperation with the SIPO in the anti-Jewish measures?

A No. The SD had nothing at all to do with the question of the Jewish emigration.

Q But it was Hagen who was the Chief of the Aussenstelle of Bordeaux who reported to you about the question of emigration of Jews to Spain? Yes or No?

A Yes.

Q All right. Now Dannecker in his large report, 1207-RF - he knew perfectly well what was the competence of the SD on the one side and the SIPO on the other side, didn't he?

A Yes, the duties of the SIPO and SD.

Q But you told us that whenever he was using the term SD he thought of the SIPO did you not?

A He himself was in this activity with IV, that is the Security Police.

Q Now if you take page 31 of Document RF 1207, Dannecker says: From the beginning one was emphasizing that it was necessary to unite into the same hands the tasks of the SIPO and also the tasks of the SD.

(Document 1207-RF handed to the witness.)

H0958 - 0021

So he distinguished perfectly well both missions of both organizations, did he not?

A Yes.

Q Thank you. Now do you know SS Obersturmfuehrer Tiemen?

A Yes.

Q Was he a member of the SD?

A Yes.

Q In what Abteilung was he working?

A He worked in Abteilung III.

Q And he was cooperating with Dannecker, wasn't he?

A He was not cooperating with Dannecker. He was under Chief of III.

Q Now would you please look at Document RF 1231.

(Document RF 1231 handed to witness.)

It is a letter signed by Oberg of the German Embassy in Paris concerning the German propaganda about the Jewish Star. This letter says that conferences have been held between, at the one place Dannecker and Tiemen, and at another, between Valtier and Achenbach. So Abteilung III was cooperating with Dennecker within the scope of its own jurisdiction, was it not? Is this correct?

A Yes. On this special occasion. May I say something concerning the work of Tiemen? I want to say that it may have, within Abteilung III, worked on the propaganda questions, such as the press and the film, and here another member taking part in this conference was a representative of the propaganda department and the discussion was concerning the political propaganda, concerning this Jewish Star.

Q All Right. Brunner was the successor of Dannecker, wasn't he?

A Not the direct successor.

H0958 - 0022

Q Was he a member of the SD?

A I do not know. I just heard that he was transferred into AMT IV or a member of it already, I do not know for sure.

Q But he did come from Amt III or VI?

A I can't say.

Q He visited very often the camp of Drancy, did he not?

A Yes, that was his mission. The Jewish Camp at Drancy was nearer connected with his mission.

Q So he had a right of supervision and control over Drancy, did he not?

A I do not know.

Q Very well. Now you told us that the SIPO and SD never had any Tribunal of their own, allowed to pronounce any death sentences against French citizens. Is this correct?

A A SIPO and SD Court?

Q A SS Police Tribunal.

A There was an SS Police Court with the SS and Police Leader.

Q And this Tribunal had competence to pronounce death sentences over French citizens, had it not?

A I do not know. That was a clear matter for the SS and Police Leader.

Q You never heard of a trial held in Dijon at the beginning of 1944?

A Yes, I heard about it.

Q Who was the president of this Tribunal. Was it Dr. Brinckmann?

A I only know that Brinckmann was a judge with the Higher SS and Police Leader.

Q And who was appointing those judges?

A I do not know.

Q Was it General Oberg?

A I do not know for sure. As far as I know these judges, I do not

H0958 - 0023

know their exact titles, were named by the Highest SS and Police Court and were then on duty or working with these Higher SS and Police Leaders.

Q And who could be tried by those Tribunals?

A I do not know. I never worked with any of these courts as a member of the court.

Q In what cases did the SIPO hand arrested people over to those Tribunals?

A I do not know. Only when it was ordered by the Higher SS and Police Leaders.

Q How could the Higher SS and Police Leader know about arrests of people if not thanks to reports coming from his own police offices?

A Yes. The Higher SS and Police ~~xxxx~~ Leaders continually received reports concerning all arrests as well as by all Security Police and other police matters. The Higher SS and Police Leader had the right to authorize directly with the local commanders of the Ordinary and Security Police.

Q And the Higher Commanders of the SIPO and SD and Ordinary Police sent the reports to the Higher Police and SS Leader and handed the arrested people over to him for trial, is this correct?

A Usually these reports went over to the offices of the commander or the chief of the Security Police.

Q And in this case the offices of the commander of the SIPO and SD sent the reports to the Higher SS and Police Leader, did they not?

A Usually the reports went from the commanders to the departments of the B.D.S.

Q And from the departments of the B.D.S. to the Higher Police and SS Leaders?

HO958 - 0024

A Yes. It is also possible that the Higher SS and Police Leaders requested reports immediately from the District Commanders of the Security or Ordinary Police.

Q The Commander of the SIPO and SD at Chalons, was his name Krueger?

A In Chalons-sur-Marne?

Q Yes.

A No, I only know the names of .....

Q I am not interested in other names. All right. Did the offices of the SIPO in Paris establish lists of hostages to be shot? Could you answer by yes or no, please?

A No, as far as I know not a list of hostages but only a list of those persons who were convicted of severe crimes and were transferred to Romainville where the other severe cases were being held.

Q Those people were arrested by the SIPO were they not?

A Yes but they also could have been arrested by other offices.

Q Do you remember the plot in August 1942 against a section of the Luftwaffe in Paris, during physical training exercises of this section?

A Yes I remember. I also remember that the military commanders thereafter ordered that from now on guards would have to be placed near sport fields.

Q Do you remember that the offices of the B.D.S. established a list of hostages to be shot - 90 to 92 hostages?

A No, I don't remember that.

Q All right. Is it correct that after each plot not only a certain number of hostages had to be shot but also a certain number of Jews and communists had to be handed over to the police authorities? Could you answer by yes or no?

H0958 - 0025

A I can't answer with yes or no, since I do not know concerning the measures. I do know that at one time the order that right after such an attack or plot a certain number of hostages had to be shot, that this was later on not carried out.

Q You did not answer my question. In April 1942 is it correct that after such plots a certain number of Communists and Jews had to be handed over to the police with a view of their deportation to the East?

A If I remember correctly there was such an order from the military commander. I do not know how it was carried out since at that time the Higher Police and SS Leader had not yet been put into office.

Q Very well. Now is it correct that the office of the Commander of the SIPO and SD in Paris was entitled to execute death sentences?

A No, I don't remember.

Q Is it correct that the office of the SIPO and SD in Paris was entitled to fix the number of hostages to be shot? Yes or No?

A The Commander in Paris could make that suggestion if it concerned plots within Paris, in connection with military officials, since in most cases it concerned attacks upon military units or installations.

Q I think you know already Document RF 1244. Your counsel questioned you on this document. It is a letter from the Army to the Commander of the SIPO and SD of 6 August 1942, and the letter asks whether it is possible to have in the near future execution measures of reprisals for which the death sentences will be executed by the Office of the Commander of the SD and SIPO.

(Document RF 1244 is handed to the witness.)

Look at the last paragraph -- this letter is wrong, isn't it?

A No, I believe it is right.

Q But this letter says whether the military commander could rely upon

H0958 - 0026

measures of execution to be carried out by the commander of the SIPO and SD.

A Yes, but it says previously, talking about a suggestion or proposal from Keitel, the commander within Paris could not carry out shootings on his own. These were actually ordered by the Higher SS and Police Leader. I believe they were the first ones after he had been put into office. This letter actually should have been directed to the Higher SS and Police Leader.

Q Well now the letter asks to be informed whether or not the death sentences shall be executed by the Office of the Commander of the SIPO and SD. It seems perfectly clear does it not. Is this clear to you?

A Yes, it is clear to me. But I have to explain the actual relation.

Q You have already explained. Did you know the Commander of your office in Vichy, Geissler?

A Yes.

Q Was he a member of the SD?

A No, of the Gestapo.

Q Do you know the cause of his death?

A I was told that he died in the Battle of Terrorists.

Q But you still maintain that the SIPO took no part in the battles and fighting against the Resistance?

A No, I did not claim that.

Q Very well. Did you receive in Paris the orders concerning the NN Decrees?

A Yes, Abteilung IV had to concern itself with this case.

Q Is it correct that one group of your Abteilung IV, it is Group 4c, was called officially Group NN and Meerschaum?

A No. I do not think that is possible, but I think I may be able to give an explanation concerning it. I do not know the exact name of this consulting body in 4c. Concerning the name Meerschaum, I can explain that

H0958 - 0027

for a certain time, I do not know exactly when, all persons arrested in the latter cases received that designation upon the order from the Reich Security Main Office since these people, after their deportation to Germany, were supposed to do a certain kind of work. Why it was 4c and Meerschaum I do not know.

Q Is it correct that the arrests of French intellectuals in December 1942 were carried out according to the NN Decree?

A I can't remember that. I only know that the Chief of Abteilung IV constantly had to talk with the Chief Judge of the Military Government Court concerning these NN prisoners.

Q I hand over to you document RF 1238 which has been seen by yourself. It has your marginal note and it says that according to the proposal of the B.D.S. the SS Brigadefuehrer Oberg has asked during this conference of 9 November 1942 with the SS-Reichsfuehrer whether it is considered as advisable to arrest people taken out of the French Intellectuals. The SS-Reichsfuehrer agreed to it and especially that people hostile to Germany ought to be selected out of those on the ground of the Decree Nacht and Nebel. This notice has been signed by Verger and signed by yourself also. You got a copy of it.

(Document RF 1238 handled to the witness.)

A This is not signed by Verger.

Q Well I am not sure about that signature.

A That is Hagen with the Higher SS and Police Leader.

Q You received a copy, didn't you?

A That is my signature and then to Pohl also.

Q Now could you tell me who was setting up those lists of Intellectuals to be arrested? Was it the SD?

H0958 -0028

A No, Abteilung IV. But may I make a statement concerning this?

Q Yes.

A I state that this did not concern just the plain arrest of French Intellectuals but an arrest of persons with anti-German attitudes.

Q And it was Abteilung IV which set up those lists, was it not?

A If these persons were proved to be active in an anti-German way.

Q And the SD had nothing to do with it at all?

A It is possible that in the information circles of the SD at times reports concerning actual anti-German persons were received.

Q Is it correct that Hagen was a member of the SD?

A Yes.

Q And he was for a certain time Chief of Abteilung VI?

A Yes.

Q And is it correct that within Abteilung VI there was a special group, 6e, which was dealing with Intellectuals? Is this correct?

A Not for the Intellectuals.

Q With whom?

A With the ideological names.

Q Very well.

(A recess was taken until 1400 hours.)

H0958 - 0029

(THE COMMISSION CONVENED AT 1400 HOURS.)

(CROSS EXAMINATION CONTINUED.)

BY MR. MONNERAY:

Q Did your office receive the instructions and directives of RSHA concerning the third degree interrogations?

A Yes, I believe that was one of the missions of Amt. 4.

Q Did you know of the activities of the Einsatzkommandos, the Sipo and SD in the east?

A No, not of the Einsatzkommandos. I knew however, that the Security Police worked in the east.

Q But, you did not know the exact activities of those Einsatzkommandos?

A No.

Q Is it correct that a certain number of the commandos of the Einsatzkommand in France came from the eastern territory?

A Yes, some of the commandos came from the east.

Q Is it correct that arrested members of enemy commandos were interrogated by the SD?

A As far as I know they were always only interrogated by Department 4.

Q Your personal deputy was Dr. Schmidt, was he not?

A No, he was not my deputy.

Q What was his position?

A He was an adjutant.

Q Was he a member of the SD.

A I don't know that exactly. He had been with the Waffen SS.

Q He was not connected with the SD?

A I don't know whether he had been transferred for service, or whether he had been conscripted by the SD for the duration of the war.

H0958-0030

Q He was detached temporarily to the SD, was he not?

A That would possibly be the official term of the administration.

Q You have already seen Document C-176, Exhibit GE 228 concerning British commandoes arrested in the Bordeaux district?

A Yes.

Q You remember this document told of a telephone call from personal representative of the officer in charge of the Security Service in Paris, SS OBersturmfuehrer Dr. Schmidt to F.O.I.C.'s Flag Lieutenant, regarding postponement of the shooting as interrogations had not been concluded. "Interrogations up to date have produced important information concerning organization and the training of British Commandos," this document stated.

A Yes.

Q Is that correct. Answer by yes or no.

A Yes, this execution was to be postponed so that Department 4, which was concerned with fighting sabotage and sabotage troops could get additional supplemental information.

Q It is correct that members of Commando groups taken prisoners were handed over to the ~~Sipo~~ SIPO or the SD is it not?

A Yes, but as I see from the Document, they had already been interrogated by the Military Intelligence Staff..

Q If you take Page 710, it is the notice of December 9th saying at 8 o'clock from Nantes that two prisoners were handed over to the SD at Bordeaux. Is the material which is found here correct?

A Yes, but this refers to the Department 4 and the term SD is correct.

Q You had special Commandos of the SD in Bordeaux, did you not?

A In Bordeaux, there was only the office of the Commander.

H0958 - 0031

Q And Hagen was commander of the SD was he not?

A No, Hagen was with the office of the higher SS and police leader. Later he became his personal consultant.

Q He had been the director for the commander of this office at Bordeaux?

Q The heading of all those commanders was according to the Hitler order, was it not?

A Yes.

Q It was one of the missions of the SD to put out certain lists of suspected people was it not?

A No, that really was not an SD mission.

Q Whose mission was it?

A Department 4 had an intelligence service of its own.

Q If the SD found information available, it used it did it not and handed it over to the proper officials?

A Yes, that could take place.

Q In accordance with the army, a certain number of high French officials were arrested. It was up to the SD to find out the hiding places of those people who were to be arrested, was it not?

A No, this was not a mission of the SD. This was taken care of by Department 4.

Q To establish the list was also up to Department 4?

A Yes.

Q The control and supervising of the checking up on the losing of arms by British and American airmen was this the duty of Amt. 4 or the SD.

Q This was a mission of Department 4.

H0958 - 0032

Q When you asked, during the meeting of the representatives of the army, when you complained not to have any execution forces in the Italian zone, you were talking about Sipo forces, were you not?

A In those territories where there was no executive power, this question first had to be clarified by communicating with the foreign office or with the army high command.

Q I did not ask you how you got the power, I asked you to tell us whether you were talking of executive forces, did that mean Sipo forces in the Italian zone?

A As far as I know, there were no forces at all in the Italian zone.

Q You don't understand. I asked you when you complained during the meeting of the absence of German executive police forces, you were complaining that you had no Sipo forces in the Italian zone, were you not?

A Yes.

Q You told us already that the Groups 6 and 2 of your office was dealing with the resistance movement, did you not?

A Yes. If when Department 6 gave information concerning this intelligence, this intelligence also contained information concerning resistance movements.

Q When you arrived in Paris in June, 1940, you were on a mission of the SD, were you not?

A Yes, but this command also included members of Amt. 4.

Q Yes, but it was a mission for the SD, was it not?

A No, for the RSHA.

Q You mean for the SD Amts. 4, 3 and 6?

A Yes.

H0958-0033

Q That is, then the members of your group were members of the SD?

A With the first group of twenty people, there may have been a majority of SD members.

Q During this first period, you were cooperating with the Einsatzstat Rosenberg, were you not?

A I don't remember in detail. I believe the Einsatzstat Rosenberg also took over and safeguarded books, documents and manuscripts.

Q This was the reason why you got in touch with the Einsatzstat Rosenberg?

A I found the Einsatzstat Rosenberg also cooperated directly with the military administration.

Q Besides the army, this special task of the Einsatzstat Rosenberg worked directly with you?

A Yes.

Q So the report of this Einsatzstat Rosenberg is correct. It is Document 1015 PSB-RF 1323. This report says that the Jewish origin was checked and established in connection with the French authorities and the SD.

A I have not seen the Document.

(THE WITNESS IS HANDED THE DOCUMENT 1015 PSB.)

I scanned this Document very quickly and see from it here that the Einsatzstat Rosenberg inquired of the office of the SD relative to the people whose treasurers of art were mentioned.

Q The SD answered those inquiries, did it not?

A Yes, if the material was on hand the office probably answered. I believe that the execution of the carrying out of this and the work connected with the addresses, etc., was done by the office of the Einsatzstat

H0958 - 0034

Rosenberg as that was one of the particular missions of the office.

Q Is it correct that afterwards the offices of the BDS put at the disposal of Rosenberg seven hundred Jews taken out from the concentration camps and from police camps, where they were entered in order to allow Rosenberg's office to make the different listings of the art treasurers taken by this office. Was it in order to repair the lists of those objects? Is this correct?

A This can only mean that this was carried out by the office of Damecher/ Brunner because Damecher had placed these Jews at his disposal.

Q And Damecher's office was at Amt. 4, was it not?

A No, I already mentioned that Damecher did not belong to Amt. 4.

Q We will not go over the position of Damecher again as that has been made perfectly clear during the cross examination. You still maintain of course that the Sipo (SIPO) and the SD had nothing to do with the stealing of art treasures in France?

A No, they had nothing to do with it as we did not have the right of requisitioning.

Q As to forced labor, you told us that the SD and ~~Sipo~~ (SIPO) had nothing to do with forced labor in France, is that correct?

A Yes, if you are referring to the action of Sauckel.

Q Do you remember the special police force created by Sauckel in France?

A Yes.

Q And the members of this special task force were recruited generaly among French citizens, were they not?

A I don't remember what he did in detail. I do remember that he

H0958 - 0035

modeled his work in France on the organization he had drawn up in other countries and had gentlemen of his office come to France in order to build up this force.

Q Did the ~~Sipo~~ SIPO or SD help in this movement?

A I don't know.

Q I show you page 64 of Document F-827, RF 1518.

(WITNESS IS SHOWN THE DOCUMENT.)

It is said in this Document, which is the circular ~~xxxxx~~ order coming from the Plenipotentiary of the work question in France, paragraph 6, "The Commanders of the ~~Sipo~~ SIPO and SD have received orders from the DDS to help by means of an official way the Einsatzdienststellen and to carry out the necessary checking of operations of printing in a complete manner."

A The aid referred to here refers only to checking up of persons whom Sauckel had been given for his organization in order to see whether these French people were safe as far as security was concerned.

Q So you cooperated in the establishment of this special force, did you not? Answer "yes" or "no?"

A Yes and by means of instructions issued by the Higher SS Amt. Police leader after a conference with Sauchel in which he stated that here they were not going to have any German Police Executives. Yes, the Security Police was the office competent for these questions and no other executive organization could have been created without these missions. These were missions of absolute security and necessity.

Q I think that explanation is sufficient. We have talked several times already about SS Sturmbannfuehrer Hagen. You told me that except for this sort of cooperation, no other cooperation had taken place between police

H0958-0036

officers and Hagen, is that right?

A Yes. There was also the cooperation on the part of Department 3. I don't know whether names of recruited labor was submitted in order to check them as far as security was concerned, but I also consider that possible.

Q Hagen knew perfectly well as far as the jurisdiction of the police was concerned, does he not?

A Yes.

Q He knows the respective jurisdiction of the ~~Sipo~~ SIPO and SD?

A Yes.

Q I want to read to you the summing up of this routine letter or speech given August 27, 1943, concerning the organizing of forced labor. At this meeting, Hagen and Kiefer represented the BDS and I will read the first paragraph. It is Document F-816, Exhibit RF 1516, concerning the missions and tasks of the Secret Police and SD for labor enforcement in France and SS Sturmbannfuehrer Hagen is speaking: The manifold tasks of the SS securing of peace and order in cooperation with the French Police proper utilization and employment of the French Police for German interests, furthermore political intelligence and counter security missions concerning the Security Police executive fighting against Communism and Anti-national movements." Is this a correct statement.

A No, he mentioned here "missions" as belonging to the SD, which are very obviously missions of the Security Police.

Q We should say that this definition concerns at the same time the ~~Sipo~~ SIPO and the SD?

A No, the Security Police and the SD had separate missions.

H0958 - 0037

Q You would say that certain are missions of the SD and others are missions of the ~~Sipo~~ S/PO, is that correct?

A Yes, for example political intelligence would be a mission of the SD.

Q No further questions.

COLONEL ORLOV: No questions.

BY LT. HARRIS:

Q I would like to ask one or two very short questions. How many Gestapo members and SD men did you have in your command as commander of the ~~Sipo~~ S/PO and SD in France?

A Do you mean Gestapo men? Men who were such by profession?

Q Yes in general.

A I have not the number at hand this minute, but I believe that I mentioned the number before. As far as I know, of professional Gestapo men, there were between sixty and eighty.

Q What means in general of disciplince was followed for members of the Gestapo and SD in France?

A The only possible means I had of taking disciplinary measures was giving these people a few days rest in custody, but there was a chairman of an investigating committee and he had a member of the investigating committee who handled all these questions then passed on his information either to the RSHA or to the SS Amt. Police Courts and the proper sentences were then given.

Q If a man was unsatisfactory to you, how did you get him transferred out of your command?

H0958 - 0038

A If this man had committed offenses of any kind, the investigator was informed. If what the man had done was not a real penal offense, I tried to settle the matter by consulting the personnel office without referring the matter to the Investigation Chairman.

Q In some cases these persons were sent to the active military service, were they not?

A Yes, they were then given a so-called front proving of ability.

Q Sending these men to the front military action was a good means of maintaing control over them, was it not?

A Yes, of course.

Q They all knew that if they did not carry out their jobs effectively, they were likely to be sent to the front for dangerous duty, did they not?

A Yes, that is so.

These sentences, which were passed for front service, were usually passed by Himmler. Personally this decision could not be given by the Investigation Chairman or by the SS and Police Corps. This assignment to the so-called "Lost Battalion" was as far as I know not passed by the SS and Police Courts, but by Himmler. Personally, I don't know that in detail.

Q Actually if some member of the Gestapo in France did not like his job there, he either had to keep that job or go to the front for active military duty, did he not?

A Yes, or punished. The sentences that were passed in individual cases were of course always different.

Q No more questions.

BY DR. MERKEL:

Q Did I understand you to tell the prosecutor that you were not a member of the SS?

H0958 - 0039

A I said that I became a member of the SD, but I did not know if this was meant that I became a member of the SS. My identification card gave my rank and after it said "Member of the SD."

Q Do you mean to say that your rankwas Obersturmbannfuhrer and Standartenfuhrer and that you were not at the time a member of the SS? You mean that you received this rank only as a result of the ordinating decree you took? How do you explain that?

A Because I never did any service with any SS unit and never had any duties within the general SS. I never belonged to any SS Stumbann or SS Standarte.

Q As you said, you had no executive missions before your appointment as BDS?

A Yes.

Q At what time was that?

A When I arrived in France until the appointment of the Higher SS and Police Fuehrer.

Q You had the exclusive executive authority in the police sector at that time?

A The secret military police and the secret military ~~police~~ Gendarmerie supported the military commando staff of the military administration.

Q I would like to pass on to the Document submitted by the Prosecution, Document 1629 PS. Was the exploding of synagogues one of the aims, tasks and activities of the SD in France?

A No.

Q The Security Police in France?

H0958-0040

A No, this was not a task of the Security Police and it would not have been cacried out if it had not been ordered by the head of the Security Police.

Q What is the proper significance of the fact that this document bears the reference number of Dannecker even though the letter is signed by you ?

A This means that all questions concerning Jewry were organized or corrected at Dannecker's office.

Q Where you were asked the question by the prosecution whether the order for the execution of Jews was issued by the RSHA, you answered: "Yes, by Eichmann and Himmler." Please explain this.

A I wanted to say that Eichmann always described his work as being an employee immediately subordinate to Himmler in the set-up in the RSHA. I know that he always spoke of receiving the Himmler order.

Q Document RF 1223 mentions the pressure being put on the French Government. This is a well known Document concerning the conference of Dannecker and Eichmann. Was this pressure one of the missions of the Security Police in France or not?

A Not a mission of the Security Police in France. I don't know to what extent the political offices worked in conjunction with the German Ambassador in Paris and with Himmler, VonRibbentrop and the French Government.

Q Do you mean that this putting of pressure upon the Government was exclusively one of the missions of the offices of Eichmann and Danacker?

A No, but Eichmann and Danacker also know of the question and were concerned with it.

Q As I understand your answer correctly, you said that Dannecker made

H0958 - 0041

use of the office of the Security Police in order to carry out these Jewish actions. Were the offices of the Security Police independant and on their own beyond the work with Eichmann, especially as concerned the arrest of Jews, etc.

A No.

Q The prosecution has mentioned several names of commandoes who were SD members. Can you say how large the percentage of the SD members was as far as commandoes are concerned.

A I said that there was a constant change in the personnel department of the RSHA. There was essentially a very smaller number of commandoes who were members of the SD.

Q A little clarification is necessary. The prosecution stated that different commandoes of the Einsatzgruppe were sent from the east to France and you were asked if you went to France as the commander of an Einsatzgruppe. Evidently you only wanted to say that you were employed in France as the commander of the Security Police and SD and not as a commander of the Einsatzgruppe.

A Yes, for in France I don't know what functions the members who came from the east had.

Q Do you know who organized Sauckel's special police service?

A Sauckel's deputy together with a number of senior government officers from Sauckel's office.

Q How far did the Security Police take a part in the organizing of this?

H0958-0042

A The Security Police only checked upon the security question and the different members, the supervision and the organizing of departments, according to a military or political point of view, was entirely up to Sauckel. He had experience with such police groups in other countries.

Q Under whose jurisdiction was this special Sauckel police force?

A Immediately under the jurisdiction of Sauckel's office with the military commander.

Q Did you have any kind of executive power over this police as the BDS?

A No, that was exactly what had been rejected, that there should be any subordination to this police force.

Q No further questions.

BY DR. GAWLIK:

Q You testified that about ten to twelve members of the SD worked in France. Will you please elaborate briefly what the typical missions of these people in France were?

LT. HARRIS: I object to that question on the basis that it has been asked and answered by the witness at length.

CAPTAIN TUBRIDY: What is the point of the question-to ~~find~~ point out what the missions of the SD in France were?

DR. GAWLIK: I want the witness to state the aims, activities and objectives of the SD in France.

CAPTAIN TUBRIDY: In what connection? Is it to assist the ~~prosecution~~ organization in the presentation of its case against a charge?

DR. GAWLIK: Yes, there were only about ten or twelve members of the SD in France. These members were supposed to carry on interrogations, executions, organization and their reports were supposed to have been the

H0958 - 0043

basis for the activities of Department 4. I would like to get an example of such activities.

CAPTAIN TUBRIDY: The witness may answer.

BY DR. GAWLIK: Q: Give an example of the activities.

A The main office said that different organizations were to be employed in the economic sector and the report on the different reports of the different offices were to show the effect of this work, first, with the German organizations and second within the French organizations. The aim was to find out where the work of these different offices over-laped, then the idea was to see that the same work that was carried out by five or six different departments, if it could be carried out by two or three departments, by cutting down on the over-laping work and activities.

Q Give me a few broad examples of the activities of Amt. 6?

A The activities of Amt. 6 was the carrying on of work with the aim of getting political information in France from the different political groups and getting information on the various channels in France. The people used for this work were Germans, who had such possible channels of information, or making use of Frenchmen or any other people who had the proper means of getting this information.

Q You mention a number of people as commandoes, who were employed in Dannecker's office or Thomas' deputy as being members of the SD. Do you mean to say that Hagen for example still was a member of the SD when he was a commander, or that he was a member of the SD before he became a commander?

A Hagen had formerly carried on some SD work. He was then ordered there in connection with war events and had to solve such orders and directives that were referred to him to solve.

H0958-0044

Q You did not understand me. I will take another example. If a member of the SD was ordered transferred to DAnnacker's command when he was a member of Dannacker's command did his membership in the SD cease and he became a former member of the SD?

A That depended on whether his transfer was a temporary one or not. There were other cases where members of the SD were transferred or went over completely to the Gestapo. If he worked with Dannacher he was no longer a member of the SD. He did not receive his instructions any longer from Amt. 3 or 6.

H0958-0045

Q You then said that the reports of Amt III and Amt VI were handled by Amt VI. Were these reports basically suited to orders in executive measures by Amt IV, or were these reports only intended for the general information of Amt IV?

A These reports were, so far as Amt IV and this special task were concerned, absolutely useless for Amt IV. They were general reports, and these reports were absolutely of no value for Amt IV, because they did not take the special work and the tasks of Amt IV in that station, but it might be just that Amt IV with these reports received, because they were something ~~out of which, or~~ from which Amt IV could get information valuable and useful for it.

Q This might become clearer if you would give an example of such report being handed from Amt II to Amt IV.

A The department has perhaps received a general report in transport difficulties. This lists not only technical difficulties, but for example like material, etc., but in a general report it might say that there is an assumption that there is a personnel net work here which is not endeavoring to get rid of these difficulties.

Q If you consider the reports given in France by Amt III to Amt IV, can you then answer this question. Would you say that these reports were ~~at all~~ at all suitable to cause crimes to be committed against peace, against humanity, and war crimes, or were these reports entirely outside the scope of these possibilities?

A The reports were outside this scope.

Q Thank you. The next group. Who was head of the Dientstelle Thomas?

A Thomas himself.

H0958 - 0046

Q A subordinate was Thomas, who was his superior?

A Heydrich. He was Heydrich's Deputy with the military commander.

Q Was he subordinate to one of the departmental chiefs of Departments 1 to 7 of the RSHA?

A This question can not be answered in the negative or the affirmative, because Thomas had a very special close relationship to Heydrich.

Q You can answer this question then. Was the Dientstelle one of the organizations, or subordinate to any of the organizations of Amts III, IV, V, VI, or VII, or was it an independent office, besides these organizations?

A M. MONERRAY: I object to this question. The witness had already answered that the Dientstelle was proposed by members of a sub-organization of the RSHA, and was totally apart from the RSHA.

CAPTAIN TUBRIDY: He may answer whether this was independent of Amts III, VI, IV, and V and VII.

THE WITNESS: The instructions given concerning the special work were also issued by these offices, by these departments.

BY DR. GAWLIK:

Q By departmental chiefs, or by Heydrich directly ?

A The special commission were also set by the individual departments. Thomas was Deputy of Heydrich, who represented the interest of the chief of the Security Police with the military commander in France and in Belgium. But the intelligence information that was procured was passed on to the offices of the RSHA.

Q Who was Thomas' superior, wasthat Heydrich directly, or were these people Ohlendorf and Mueller, or neither?

H0958 - 0047

A Heydrich himself.

Q Then would you say that Thomas was classified in the category of Ohlendorf, Mueller and Nebe?

A I do not know whether he had that function of a departmental chief?

Q I do not want to know whether he had the functions of a departmental chief. I want to know whose immediately subordinate he was?

A Heydrich himself.

Q Thank you. Did the mission of Dientstelle, or office of Thomas belong to the missions of Departments 3, 4 and 6, or did the Thomas Office have a special mission ?

A CAPTAIN TUBRIDY: He already testified to that, hasn't he.

Q DR. GAWLIK: No, not the missions. Just the organizations, and under whose jurisdiction he was.

CAPTAIN TUBRIDY: I think we are laboring on this point now.

DR. GAWLIK: This is a very important question insofar as the Gestapo is concerned, and the cross examination took up this question.

THE WITNESS: The missions at that time were all of a special character,and at that time, when we were considering the fact alone, that the members of IV andV had no executive power. The missions with the Security Police activities as such were n ot possible, and that the work carried on was only of the intelligence kind, because the Security Police did not have executive power.

BY DR GAWLIK:

Q You said that one of the tasks of this office was to file documents and materials?

A Yes.

H0958-0048

Q Did this cataloging and filing take place for the purpose and with the knowledge of keeping conspirators in power, in order that they could commit crimes against humanity and peace,and perpatrators in wars of aggression?

A No, I see no connections there.

Q Then could you explain why this work was carried out?

A In order to expand the knowledge or the information available on the different sectors.

Q You further testified on cross examination that with the first group, the majority of members were members of the SD. How many groups then went to France?

A The second group went to France,but this second group was not supplemented by another group,but the personnel question was solved by sending members of the different personnel offices to this group.

Q And what was the relationship of the SD members with the other offices, or groups that followed?

A That Group 2 took down only members of the SD, and then the majority of the personnel that came along were members of the criminal police.

Q My next group. Who ordered the blowing up of the seven synagogues in Paris?

A Heydrich.

Q To whom did Heydrich issue this order?

A To Thomas.

Q To whom did Thomas hand on this order?

A To the SS Fuehrer who had connections with the French group. Herr Thomas himself had a connection to this group.

Q Did the departmental chiefs of Departments 3, 6, or 7 have any hand

in the [illegible]

H0958-0049

the issuing of this order.

A I do not believe so.

Q Did any other organization of Deparments 3, 6 and 7 have any hand in the issuing of this order?

A One office that supplied the exclusive. I assume that at this time it was the Reich Criminal Police office.

Q My question concerned Departments 3, 6 or 7?

A No, I do not believe any of these departments had any offices that were concerned in it.

Q Was any office of the Inland SD and 3, or of Ausland SD SD and 6, of Amt VII, used to carry out this blowing up?

A I do not believe so.

Q Are the aims and objectives of the Inland SD known to you as an interior SD?

A Yes.

Q Did the blowing up of the synagogues belong to the tasks and objectives of the Inland SD Amt III?

A No.

Q Are the tasks and objectives of foreign intelligence and 6 known to you?

A On the whole, yes.

Q Did the blowing up of synagogues belong to the tasks and objectives of Amt VI?

A No.

Q What about Amt VII?

A Also not to Amt VII.

H0958 - 0050

Q Had it become publicly known how this blowing up of synagogues in Paris had become known, or come about? Not when they were blown up, but who had them blown up,and did it become known in public. I mean, did everyone know?

A I do not know, it is possible but a considerable time later.

Q What became known?

A I do not know. Isaid, if it had become known,it may only have become known considerable time later.

Q But you were the commander of the Security Police and as chief in France up until 1944, weren't you in a position, therefore, to know the opinion up until 1944?

MR MONERRAY: I think the defense counsel is not to argue with the witness,but only to put the questions to him.

CAPTAIN TUBRIDY: Yes,Dr Gawlik, I notice that you are pursuing that method.

DR GAWLIK: I withdraw my question. My next group is concerning the Dannecker, commander group.

BY DR GAWLIK:

Q Concerning the cooperation of Commander Dannecker with the Security Police,you said that the Security Police and the SD cooperated with the French Police. What connection did the SD have with the French Police?

CAPTAIN TUBRIDY: I think he has already testified to that, Dr Gawlik. It has been indicated that the French Police received their intstructions and carried out the policy they were informed to do. If you want to question the witness, you will have to confine yourself to the matter that has not been covered.

DR. GAWLIK: The witness wants to correct his testimony. In

H0958-0051

my opinion the witness did not express himself clearly. I should like for him to correct his testimony in this respect.

CAPTAIN TUBRIDY: Does the witness wish to correct his testimony?

THE WITNESS: Yes, if there is a misunderstanding. Yes, if I speak of any measures taken by the Security Police and the SD, I always mean this office as a unit, and I do not refer to any executive power exercised by the SD in the sense of executive power of Amt III and Amt VI. I excluded this from the beginning.

BY DR. GAWLIK:

Q I ask that document No. 1219 be submitted to you, which was shown to you on cross examination. In this document mention is made of the Security Police in parenthesis ("SD Commander"). Now what is meant here, the Security Police or the SD?

A The offices of the Security Police and the SD; all commanders were called commanders of the Security Police and the SD.

M. MONERRAY: I think exactly the same question has been put to the witness during the direct examination.

DR. GAWLIK: No, the document was submitted on cross examination.

CAPTAIN TUBRIDY: Will you read the question.

(whereupon the last question was read)

CAPTAIN TUBRIDY: I donot recall that question. May I see the document please. (Looks at document) I think the document itself is self-explanatory. ~~Anybody can draw some inference from it that the witness would be able to do.~~

DR. GAWLIK: No, I want to ask the witness if the inference that he draws from this document, that the SD had a hand in these measures is correct, or that there is a difference between the Security Police and the SD, and in this document it says "Security Police" and then in parenthesis it

H0958-0052

shows "SD".

CAPTAIN TUBRIDY: I don't see where the witness is in any position after the prior evidence and his testimony to say what is meant by special definition in a document then any other individual would have from that document.

DR GAWLIK: I have no one else to testify on that matter.

CAPTAIN TUBRIDY: Let the document speak for itself.

BY DR. GAWLIK:

Q I ask that documents 1221 and 1222 be shown to you. I have not discussed these documents as yet. They were first presented by the prosecution. My question is, did the SD have anything to do with these measures?

A No, I reply the offices were known as Security Police and SD commandos, but that the SD had nothing to do with Amt II and Amt VI, sofar as carrying out of any executive measures was concerned.

Q Document RF 1207 I should like to submit, at page 31. Read the first sentence.

A From the very beginning we were agreed to unite the Security Police and the Security Service measures in one hand.

Q Is this a special regulation concerning the usual regulations between the Security Police and the SD?

A Dannecker wanted to unite matters of intelligence and executive questions concerning the Jewish problem in his hand, because he had to handle the entire Jewish question in the interest of Eichmann and the people who issued his orders.

Q He expressed the intelligence operation of his Jewish question by using the term "SD Massig" meaning by the SD? Would it then be correct to say that the Commander Dannecker was a special organization, leaving aside organizations of Amt II, Amt IV, Amt VI and Amt VII.

H0958-0053

A As far as France was concerned, yes, for Dannecker had all possible authority for his special position.

Q You used the term by the SD. Does this word refer to Amt III, Amt VI, Amt VII, or it is a term of a different significant here?

A It obviously had nothing to do with Amts II, VI, or VII.

THE INTERPRETER: I put in this term as that he used here to express the distinction between the executive power and the intelligence work.

DR GAWLIK: Thank you. The next group.

BY DR. GAWLIK:

Q Is there any connections between the SD and the SS and the Police force?

A Yes, insofar as persons of the Security Police and the SD who had committed an offense, were tried before the SS and Police Court.

Q That is of another interest in this case. You said that the SS and the Police force also tried other people in France and sentenced them, is that correct?

A CAPTAIN TUBRIDY: Dr Gawlik, this witness is your witness, and is not to be asked leading questions. We permitted you much lattitude in asking leading questions, but when you ask a leading question, and do not get an answer you want, also to argue with the witness until you do get such an answer.

DR. GAWLIK: I beg your pardon. I have done it quite unconsciously I am not trying to ask any leading questions.

BY DR. GAWLIK: Did the SS and Police Court sentence any other people besides the SD members?

M. MONERRAY: He has said what I have heard here, Counsel, "I do not know."

THE WITNESS: I do not know any details because I never attended any such trial.

CAPTAIN TUBRIDY: In other words, the witness is not capable of answering that question?

DR GAWLIK: I now turn to another group of questions. This group concerns the hostage list in Paris.

BY DR. GAWLIK:

Q Did Department 3 or Department 6 work on this list?

A No.

Q I now refer to an attempt in the year of 1942; were the Jews and the communists handed over to the Security Police, orthe SD ?

A If I remember correctly,you are referring to the case where there as yet has been no appointment of higher SS and Police Leader.

Q I mean, the case was referred to here in court?

A If I remember in April 1942, I have said, repeatedly, that the Departments 3 and 6 had nothing to do with the executive questions, and at this time the Security Police had no executive powers at all.

Q Did the execution of the orders of the "Night and Fog Decree" belong to the task of the SD,Amts III or VI in France?

A No.

Q Was there an Aussenstelle in Bordeaux?

A The offices of commanders of Security Police and SD were stationed there, after the appointment of the higher SS and Police Leader.

Q If this office did nothandle the questions concerned in Document GB 228, which department would have done so?

A Department 4.

Q Then if Dr. Schmidt had any hand in this, would he have been carrying out an SD activity?

A No. No,sofar as I know he had only passed on an inquiry that had

H0958-0055

been made by telephone.

Q My next group I should like to submit documemt 1015 B-PS. Read paragraph 2, and then tell me whether the SD is meant here.

A The office meant here can only be the office where the list of addressed on the Jewish question were being kept, and this could not have been ~~kkkkk~~ either Department 3 or 6.

Q May I have document 815 and document 816. Turn to the last page and tell me if this was the Amt II or Amt VI.

A All Security material was with Department 4.

DR. GAWLIK:

The last document I wish to submit to you is Document F-816, but there is a question Iwish to ask about this document. I have found several things that were incorrect in the transcript, and should like the witness to answer concening these corrections.

CAPTAIN TUBRIDY: You mean the record is imperfect?

DR. GAWLIK: There are statements mentioned in the record supposed to have been made by the witness that he did not make. I want to clarify this.

CAPTAIN TUBRIDY: ~~It is just a little bit surprising,~~ but Perhaps we can compare the German text with the ~~English~~ English and make the proper corrections that way.

M. MONERRAY: I have a technical question about the document. I have put into evidence PS-1629, which should have the exhibit number of the Commission here.

CAPTAIN TUBRIDY: When we read and approve the record, we can give it an exhibit number then.

M. MONERRAY: Shall I hand it over to the Commission without any special number?

H0958-0056

CAPTAIN TUBRIDY: Yes. Do you have a translation of it?

M. MONERRAY: I have an English translation.

CAPTAIN TUBRIDY: Do you have any questions to ask?

M. MONERRAY: I have no questions.

CAPTAIN TUBRIDY: I think the witness may be excused.

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(The Commission adjourned at 1600 hours)

The foregoing is a true and correct transcript of the testimony of HELMUT KNOCHEN taken on 17 June 1946

Leilani A. Akuna
Reporter (pp 1-14 pp)

Mabel A. Lessey
Reporter (pp 15-27 pp)

Alice Meighan
Reporter (pp 28-43 pp)

Charles J. Gallagher
Reporter (PP 44-55 pp)

CERTIFIED TO:

Joseph F. Tubridy
Commissioner

Commissioner

H0958-0057

OFFICIAL TRANSCRIPT OF TESTIMONY FOR THE DEFENSE OF ORGANIZATIONS, TAKEN BEFORE A COMMISSION APPOINTED BY THE INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL PURSUANT TO PARAGRAPH 4 OF THE ORDER OF THE TRIBUNAL DATED 13 MARCH 1946.

17 June 1946

(The commission convened at 10:00 hours.)

COMMISSIONER:

Capt. Joseph Tubridy.

THE SD

DR. KNOCHEN, a witness, took the stand and testified as follows:

CAPT. TUBRIDY: I will remind you that you are still under oath.

CROSS EXAMINATION -- Continued

BY M. MONNERAY:

Q I will turn back for a few minutes to a document which we have seen last Friday concerning the plot against the Jewish synagogues in Paris. In order to sum up the matter, I want to ask you, witness, whether it is correct that according to the terms of Heydrich's letter, the police activities in Paris regarding this plot against synagogues was independent of the Army and even contrary to the position taken by the Army. I would like to have you answer yes or no.

A Yes, because in this case a special order had been given. It was also tobe kept secret.

Q Is it also correct that according to the terms of Heydrich's letter, those plots came within the scope of the activities of the police? Please answer yes or no first.

A Yes, if I understand you correctly, it was to be whether the police concerned themselves at all with matters like these. However, it was not a regular duty of the office, but it was a specific order which came from Heydrich's office.

Q Now, a last question regarding this matter.

It is regarding a report signed by you and sent to the Army. Did it constitute a purely objective and impartial report on general information? Please answer by yes or no first.

A Yes. This report was made up by co-workers of mine who received

the information from various sources, and they did not know that in this case we were concerned with a specific plot.

Q In other words, contrary to the report established by the Army and sent to Heydrich, you maintain you did not know anything of the German collaboration in those plots when you signed this letter?

A No, however, there was an order that no matter what the nature of the plot, it had to be sent to the Army.

Q So this report signed by you and sent to the Army was a falst report wasn't it?

A Yes, because there was an order out that the report was to be submitted in such a way as if it concerned a regular task.

Q And yet you considered this report as being an impartial and objective report, didn't you?

A This report was not an actual report of the action that had occurred.

Q Very well.

A This report reported these facts that were generally known and generally talked about during that time.

Q Now, let's turn over to another matter.

In October, 1941, you were still under the command of General Thomas?

A I don't know when he was recalled and left Paris.

Q At this time, was your mission still only a mission of research?

A Just espionage activities.

Q At this time, were there Sipo and SD commandos in the French provinces?

A Yes, in Bordeaux, Rouen, and Dijon.

Q And, at this time, your activities were completely under the authority and the command of the Army, wasn't it?

A As far as the executive part of it is concerned, yes.

Q But as far as the general directives and principles were concerned, no?

A Yes, also of the general lines of activity, yes. But the orders came from the Reich Security Office.

H0958-0058

Q At this time, had you any jurisdiction or any competence concerning the Jewish action?

A At that time, the special mission of Dannecker was to prepare for the evacuation of the Jews and that was already active.

Q And this special mission was already working independently of your commandos, wasn't it?

A No. They were in liaison because they were connected through organizational lines.

Q So, the organization of the Sipo and SD in France at this time was cooperating with the special mission of Dannecker, was it not?

H0958-0059

H0958-0060

A Dannecker's group could not have been connected with any other unit.

Q And Sipo and the SD were cooperating with Dannecker, were they not?

A They had to cooperate with them in such cases when special orders came from Berlin.

Q Then Hagen was a member of the SD, was he not?

A Yes.

Q And he was the chief of the Aussenstelle of Bordeaux, was he not?

A Yes.

Q And he had, under his command at the same time, the Sipo forces and the SD forces of Bordeaux, did he not?

A Yes, that was the only office that was there.

Q You remember the document which has been shown to you already, I suppose, which is RF-1201 and concerns a telegram sent by Hagen in regard to the immigration of Jews living in this district to Spain?

A No, I haven't seen it.

Q Then I will show it to you.

CAPT. TUBRIDY: Could you identify the document?

M. MONNERAY: It is RF-1201. It has been put into evidence already.

BY M. MONNERAY:

Q Well, this telegram confirms what you said before. It means that a directive coming from the RSHA was independent of the position taken by the Army, is that correct?

A Concerning the question as to the treatment of the Jews, the military government was also asked.

Q I asked you -- and you could answer yes or no to this -- whether this document confirms what you said before that directives of the RSHA were different from the position taken by the Army. Is this correct?

A No, in this case again, it is a special case and we cannot say "the position taken by the Army." Itonly concerns a single major.

Q So, as to the Jewish question, the directives coming from the RSHA were directives to be followed by all the authorities, were they not?

A I cannot judge that.

Q Alright. I will show the witness the next document, RF-1202. It is your answer to Hagen and it says that according to the orders of the RSHA,

H0958-0061

all immigration of Jews has been prevented. It is a note signed by you to Hagen. Is this correct?

A Yes, this document, or this letter, was presented to me by Dannecker as his evidence, but this little notation on the side, if I remember correctly, was an order from Himmler's office concerning the immigration of Jews and that also went through Army channels.

Q Very well.

A So that the military groups, the military powers, also had this order from Himmler.

Q Now let's turn over to the next matter: Did you know Dr. Best?

A Yes.

Q You knew him in Berlin at the RSHA, didn't you?

A Only very shortly.

Q And you met him afterwards in Paris when he was in the military command?

A Yes.

Q Can he be considered as being an expert in the organization of the German police?

A Yes.

Q Thank you. The different offices of the BDS in Paris were organized according to the organization of the RSHA, were they not?

A Yes.

Q That means your organization was reflecting the work of the RSHA?

A Yes, as long as it was possible to obtain the personnel, the experts in the various fields could take these jobs in Paris equivalent to those in the Reich Security Office. That was not quite possible in all cases.

Q And AMT VI corresponded to Abteilung VI, did it not?

A Yes.

Q And AMT III to Abteilung III?

A Yes.

Q AMT IV to Abteilung IV?

A Yes.

Q AMT V to Abteilung V?

A Yes.

H0958-0062

Q And sometimes people of one office were changed or transferred to another office?

A Yes.

Q Abteilung III-D was a part of Abteilung III, was it not?

A Yes.

Q Your Counsel has shown you document RF-1219. I will show it to you once more. It is one of the reports of Dannecker conderning the deportation of Jews. You put a marginal note on it, "III-D". That means that III-D had to take care of it as far as its own jurisdiction went. Is this correct?

A My note means "To III-D for information and discussion."

H0958-0063

Q. It means that this group III-D, had to discuss the matter in order to cooperate eventually, is that correct? Please answer by yes or no first.

A. Yes, but not just to deport the Jews, but to inform them of the entir transportation difficulties and matters which were, at that time, very bad.

Q. Yes, but the deportation of thousands of Jews meant a problem to the general transportation question, did it not?

A. Yes, and for that reason, at that time the transportation system for military and other important matters was very acute. It was also to inform Abteilung III, which concerned itself with transportation matters, to look into this and to find out what difficulties would occur in this transportation.

Q. Very well. Now you told us last week that the different AMT's of the RSHA existed in this connection. Now, the same connection and the same co-operation existed also in the different offices of the BDS, did they not?

A. Yes.

Q. You told us that Abteilung VI had only the general tasks of information?

A. Yes, information within the scope of AMT VI?

Q. So, the reports of AMT VI as they were necessary were sent to AMT IV or AMT V in order to be developed, and practically all of the reports of Abteilung VI were sent over to the other AMT's for the same purposes, were they not?

A. Yes, if it concerned their interests.

Q. Would you tell me what the functions were of Group VI-N-2? Do you remember?

A. I cannot say that exactly.

Q. Then I will help you. Was it the penetrating of the resistance movement? Was this the official name of this group?

A. I don't know. I don't know exactly what office it was, but I do know that with the increase of resistance, the Abteilung VI received, to a certain extent, all information concerning these resistance groups and activities.

Q. And also within the Abteilung IV the groups dealt with the resistance movements, did they not? For instance, IV-E-5, is this correct? Please answer by yes of no.

H0958-0064

A. Yes, it was the duty of VI-N to deal with the resistance movement.

Q. And the mission of VI-N-2 was to know the resistance movement. Is this correct?

A. No, that is not quite correct. Abteilung VI received all the information, as far as the resistance movements were concerned. In order that the information from the 6 groups and committees did not go to IV-E separately all the information was sent to VI and a more or less head counsel body was formed to add this information together and from there to send it on to IV-E.

Q. As to the KES (the Commandos in France), they had to execute the orders given to them from the office of the BDS, did they not?

A. Yes, but just like the BDS, they had to cooperate with the military commander and also with the military commander in charge of certain districts.

Q. As,to the recruitment of members who had formerly been in the Secret Field Police of the Army, is it correct that as far as the higher ranks were concerned, meaning the Military Vervaltungsrat ratings, they had to volunteer for the SIPO in order to be taken over by the SIPO, did they not?

A. No, not voluntarily. It was ordered and they had to do their duty with the SIPO.

Q. Or have the opportunity to be sent to the front lines, to the east of elsewhere instead of being assigned to the SIPO.

A. I don't know this single case.

Q. So you don't know exactly what conditions prevailed in the transferring of members from the Field Police to the SIPO, do you?

A. No, they were discussed by the Reich Security main office with the General Staff or with the representative offices in the particular regions.

Q. And you you know what the exact conditions were in the Army before this transfer was carried out?

A. No, but in order to carry out this mission, a special group from the personnel office of the Reich Security Main Office came to Paris.

Q. And this special mission discussed the matter first with the people concerned?

A. No, as far as I know, this had been decided upon already, and it was

H0958-0065

the sole duty of the personnel mission from the Main Security Office to discuss such matters as pay and the transferring of personnel to the various home offices and similar matters.

Q. And certain members of the Secret Field Police were not transferred to the SIPO, but sent to the east and elsewhere, were they not?

A. No, they were immediately taken over by the Security Police upon orders of the Main Security Office in Berlin. These people were transferred to the east to work at the eastern front in connection with security matters.

Q. Now let's turn over to another question. Is it correct that the German police authorities had a right of supervision over the French police?

A. Yes.

Q. And is it correct that the appointments of the important members of the French police had to be approved first by the German police authorities?

A. Yes, this permission to employ such persons had to be received by the Higher SS and Police leaders.

H0958-0066

Q Do you know that in May, 1942, according to a Fuehrer order, French police of the occupied zone were subordinated to the German police on principle Did you know this fact?

A As I understood the matter, when the Higher SS and Police leader was named, the police duties of the military government would be transferred to him and there would be no change of status in the new system as far as the police was concerned since up to then the French police had been under the military government or under the police offices of the military government.

Q Is it correct that the number of Jews to be arrested and deported was fixed by the RSHA?

A Yes, by Eichmann and Himmler.

Q Is it correct that the German authorities in Paris carried out pressure on the French authorities in order to get the French cooperation in the carrying out the execution of the anti-Jewish question?

A I do not want to speak of pressure when speaking of this matter as a general matter. The entire question was connected in an especially different connection between the two governments of France and Germany as far as the political matters and other matters as well were concerned.

Q Is it correct that the establishment in France of anti-Jewish police was done according to German suggestion?

A Yes, at the suggestion of the German police.

Q Is it correct that according to the report of Dannecker, document No. RF-1210, 3 large acts of arrests against Jews in Paris were prepared, from the general point of view and from the technical point of view, by the Sepo?

A They were not organized by the Sepo but by Dannecker personally.

Q We will come to this point later. Now, is it correct that the German authorities asked the French authorities, in order to establish certain laws to make it easier for the different authorities, to carry out the deportation of the Jews?

A Yes.

Q In document 1223, a document signed by Eichmann and Dannecker, who are both members of AMT IV, it is said: "It is necessary to obtain the necessary legal foundations with all the necessary energy."

H0958-0067

Now, another passage on the first page says: "It is necessary to exercise corresponding pressure on the French Government."

Do you have it? So now, we have the word pressure used by Dannecker himself, have we not? Would you please answer yes or no.

A Yes, the word is being used here.

Q That's all I wanted to know.

A May I only say it was the entire idea and action of Dannecker.

Q I think you already have, in direct examination to your counsel, your personal interpretation of Dannecker's ideas.

Let's go further into detail of this Jewish question. Was Dannecker under your command?

A He received his orders and lines of action from Berlin.

Q Were you under his command?

A As far as the carrying out of matters concerning the Jewish question, his reports were compulsory. He operated with the idea that anything which he had to do directly would come from orders either from Eichmann or Himmler.

Q So you were compelled to put at his disposal your organization in France, were you not?

A Yes, if it was considered important, I had to hand over or put my organization under his command.

Q And you told us that your organization had, at the same time, the Sepo and the SD, did it not?

A Yes.

Q And if it was advisable, either yourself or Dannecker got in touch with outside authorities. For instance, with French offices. Yes or no.

A Yes, always in connection with other German offices or officials. For that reason, Dannecker was continually liaisoned with the various representatives of the different organizations or jurisdictions.

Q So, if Dannecker asked for executive measures, you had to put at his disposal your executive forces, did you not?

A Yes, I had to give him these executive powers. However, I could prevent this by pointing out to him that it was not possible for me since we had too much work ourselves and that I could not give my men or activities to

H0958-0068

Dannecker.

Q But, as a matter of fact, very often the executive forces of the Sepo and SD, according to the directives of Dannecker, carried out the anti-Jewish activities.

A No, in cases like this, they had the entire French forces as they called the Jewish police and the Jewish commission or consultants, and the executive powers of the French police which has been mentioned were larger than ours.

Q So you maintain that the Sepo and SD did not participate in the anti-Jewish measures, but that it was Dannecker?

I would be very much obliged to get a direct answer of yes or no. Did the Sepo and the SD participate in the Dannecker action or not?

A Principally, no.

H0958-0069

Q I am not asking you about principles, I am asking you about facts. In fact, did they not participate? Please answer yes or no.

A Not in the carrying out.

Q In what then?

A They kept up liaison with the French police as to what was being done but the actual carrying out was done by the French police.

Q So, at least they gave directives to the French police, directives on howto carry out these measures?

A Yes, but the French police had knowledge of this already through their channels.

Q Yes, but you told us just before that that Dannecker drew up, according to the directives coming from Berlin, the scope of the activities and the number of people to be arrested, didn't you?

A Yes.

Q All right. And you still claim that there was no executive participation of the Sepo in France for thsoe measures? Please answer with yes or no.

A No, because these numbers were given through the French police headquarters before.

Q And your forces, your representatives, informed the French police about those figures, did they not?

A That is possible.

Q Please, yes or no.

A I cannot answer that with certainty.

Q Very well. Why did Dannecker ask the experts of the different commandos of the Jewish question in France to come up to Paris to a meeting?

A It was for the information of the measures that were being carried out by the French police, and it was also to check on the French police in regard to these matters. The numbers were given to Dannecker by the French police, and also the French police informed them of the results and the way that these activities were being carried out.

Q Now, let's read a few clear statements of Dannecker. Document RF-1210, concerning the 3 big measures against the Jews in Paris, under paragraph D, says:"Each time it was our office which was responsible for the

H0958-0070

selection and choice of the Jews to be arrested and for the preparation of the technical execution of this work."

Now do you call this non-participation? Yes or no.

A Yes, but Dannecker personally prepared these actions.

Q Let's take document 1219. It is another report of Dannecker's and he says: "Concerning technical execution of further deportation of Jews from France, in the province of the occupied territory, there are about 26,000 Jews. I propose to deport, first of all, the Jews of the province in order to get the general directive, one representative of each Sepo and SD commando has to come to Paris. Thanks to this method, and one act of the small number of Jews living in the districts of the Sepo and SD commandos within a few weeks 15 transports could be proposed and carried out."

Q Do you still maintain that Dannecker did the whole job by himself without any participation of the SIPO offices in Paris and in the Provinces? Please answer by Yes or No.

A No, I did not claim that. I already mentioned that he used or was able to use the groups or commandos of the Security Police.

Q Yes but you still maintain that the Sipo Commandos had only to get information from the French authorities who knew already all about the question and that they had no technical execution mission at all. Is this still your position?

A No. I only said that they could not have done the actual arresting of the Jews themselves.

Q Now let us go to the next document, RF 1221. This document gives the directives for the evacuation of Jews and follows the conference of the different representatives of the Sipo Commandos in Paris. It says that all the Jews between the ages of 16 and 45, who are able to work, have to be arrested and it is recommended to concentrate the Jews to be evacuated first and it is recommended also to search the Jews for arms, munitions, money, and so on. This document is entitled "Secret" and it is written in German. Do you still maintain that this document is not addressed to the French Police authorities from German authorities?

A No.

H0958-0071

Q All right. And do you still maintain that those directives are not directives for the Commanders of Sipo Commandos in the Provinces of France?

A No, I do not want to say that.

Q Those directives are directives for theSipo Commandos in France, are they not?

A Yes - but may I see the document?

H0958-0072

Q Certainly. I think you already seen it.

(Document RF 1221 is handed to the witness.)

A I do not see upon this document that it is an order to the commandos but I rather suppose that it is the guiding lines regarding the disposition of Jews already in transit because it is said that Dannecker was supposed to report this by telephone. I suppose that the German commandos had to be informed of the measures by the French executives concerning the deportation of these Jews. There are a great many single instances in here of Jews not to be deported, for instance, Jews that are of American or English citizenship, Jews that lived with Aryan partners, Jews of Mexican or South American origin. With the small number of personnel and co-workers in the organization or within the headquarters and provincial headquarters of the SIPO ans SD I do not think that this could be carried out but rather that these orders or these guiding lines were at the same time sent by the French Police Headquarters to the Provincial Headquarters or lower headquarters of the French Police.

Q I just want to read you paragraph 6 of this document. "Moreover it is necessary to give food to the transports for about a fortnight." And the next phrase - "As to the French authorities it could be emphasized when asking for this food that the members of the transport very shortly would be eliminated or would leave the French food sector." Now do you still claim that those directives are not addressed to the German Police authorities ?

A No, I do not want to say that.

Q About the participation of the Commandos in France, will you take up Document RF 1222.

(Document handed to the witness.)

It is a summing up by Dannecker about the meeting he had with the Jewish experts of the different SIPO and SD Commandos, Subject : Deportation of Jews from the Occupied zone to Auschwitz. This document says that 50,000 Jews had been fixed to be deported and this number has been fixed by the RSHA Berlin. It is essential also that the commandos of the SIPO and SD of the different towns have to transport the Jews arrested in their districts to the different stations. And afterwards it recommends that the Jewish experts carry out the necessary actions with all the necessary severity and on the 6th of July to report on the following points : How many Jews could be taken into account for

this transportation; how many children will remain behind; how many old Jews unable to work will remain behind; how many people who are not wearing the yellow star are still within the district of the SD Community; and how far the trains will be guarded by field gendarmerie. Now do you still maintain that the Commandos of the SIPO and the SD in France had not the mission to participate in a very concrete and practical way in the deportation of Jews -- that they were just staying aside and waiting to get interesting information from the French authorities ?

A No. I just maintain that it is quite evident that these lists of questions to be answered as to how many children remained behind or how many Jews were available, etc., these lists were only in the hands of the French police and that these numbers and questions were answered by the French police and then reported to the SIPO. As far as I know, no office of the SIPO or SD had any list of Jews like that available and therefore had to rely on the French.

Q But your offices suggested the creation of those lists, did they not ? Yes or No, Please.

A Yes. According to this list or dependent on this list the carrying out and the results were reported to the Security Police. The Security Police, of course, had to be in connection with the military in order, for instance, that the field gendarmeri could be used for this transporting.

Q And what were the SD doing in this work ?

A I do not know what the SD did. It could be that some commander named an SD man as his representative concerning these matters but I do not otherwise know the connection of the SD.

Q You told us last week that in the different Commandos there were no special Jewish experts, that it was the commander himself or his deputy who went to this meeting in Paris, didn't you ?

A I said that I supposed or that is what I thought because there was nobody in these Commandos that only concerned himself with this Jewish question.

Q And very very often the Chiefs of the Commandos were members of the SD, were they not ?

A Yes. But in the beginning it was the policy of the RSHA to have members

of the State Police or the Gestapo as Commanders of these groups.

Q For instance the Chief of Bordeaux, Hagen, he was a member of the SD was he not ?

A Yes but he was transferred to the Higher SS and Police Leader and the Commander in Bordeaux became a man from the military government.

Q And the Chief of the SS Police, General Oberg, he was also formerly a member of the SD was he not ? Please answer Yes or No.

A Yes, as far as I know. I only met him in Paris.

Q And the Commander of Limoges, Meyer, he was also a member of the SD was he not ?

A I can't say that exactly.

Q And the Commander of Nancy, by the name of Hoth. He was also a member of the SD wasn't he ?

A Yes, but he was only named very late as Commander by the main office.

Q And the Commander of Rouen, Christensen, he was also a member of the SD, wasn't he ?

A Yes but Christensen was only a few weeks in France and he was replaced by a certain Mueller, a member of the Gestapo.

(A recess was taken.)

Q The SD as an organization, and not only so far as members of the SD were cooperating in this matter, had a special mission of cooperation with the SIPO in the anti-Jewish measures ?

A No. The SD had nothing at all to do with the question of the Jewish emigration.

Q But it was Hagen who was the Chief of the Aussenstell of Bordeaux who reported to you about the question of emigration of Jews to Spain ? Yes or No ?

A Yes.

Q All right. Now Dannecker in his large report, 1207-RF - he knew perfectly well what was the competence of the SD on the one side and the SIPO on the other side, didn't he ?

A Yes, the duties of the SIPO and SD.

Q But you told us that whenever he was using the term SD he thought of th SIPO did you not ?

A He himself was in this activity with IV, that is the Security Police.

Q Now if you take page 31 of Document RF 1207, Dannecker says : From the beginning one was emphasizing that it was necessary to unite into the same hands the tasks of the SIPO and also the tasks of the SD.

(Document 1207-RF handed to the witness.)

So he distinguished perfectly well both missions of both organizations, did he not ?

A Yes.

Q Thank you. Now do you know SS Obersturmfuehrer Tiemen ?

A Yes.

Q Was he a member of the SD ?

A Yes.

Q In what Abteilung was he working ?

A He worked in Abteilung III.

Q And he was cooperating with Dannecker, wasn't he ?

A He was not cooperating with Dannecker. He was under Chief of III.

Q Now would you please look at Document RF 1231.

(Document RF 1231 handed to witness.)

It is a letter signed by Oberg of the German Embassy in Paris concerning the German propaganda about the Jewish Star. This letter says that conferences have been held between, at the one place Dannecker and Tiemen, and at another, between Valtier and Achenbach. So Abteilung III was cooperating with Dannecker within the scope of its own jurisdiction, was it not ? Is this correct ?

A Yes. On this special occasion. May I say something concerning the work of Tiemen ? I want to say that it may have, within Abteilung III, worked on the propaganda questions, such as the press and the film, and here another member taking part in this conference was a representative of the propaganda department and the discussion was concerning the political propaganda, concerning this Jewish Star.

Q All right. Brunner was the successor of Dannecker, wasn't he ?

A Not the direct successor.

Q Was he a member of the SD ?

A I do not know. I just heard that he was transferred into AMT IV or a member of it already, I do not know for sure.

Q But he did come from Amt III or VI ?

A I can't say.

H0958-0075

Q He visited very often the camp of Drancy, did he not ?

A Yes, that was his mission. The Jewish Camp at Drancy was nearer connected with his mission.

Q So he had a right of supervision and control over Drancy, did he not ?

A I do not know.

Q Very well. Now you told us that the SIPO and SD never had any Tribunal of their own, allowed to pronounce any death sentences against French citizens. Is this correct ?

A A SIPO and SD Court ?

Q A SS Police Tribunal.

A There was an SS Police Court with the SS and Police Leader.

Q And this Tribunal had competence to pronounce death sentences over French citizens, had it not ?

A I do not know. That was a clear matter for the SS and Police Leader.

Q You never heard of a trial held in Dijon at the beginning of 1944 ?

A Yes, I heard about it.

Q Who was the president of this Tribunal. Was it Dr. Brinckmann ?

A I only know that Brinckmann was a judge with the Higher SS and Police Leader.

Q And who was appointing these judges ?

A I do not know.

Q Was it General Oberg ?

A I do not know for sure. As far as I know these judges, I do not

H0958-0076

H0958-0077

know their exact titles, were named by the Highest SS and Police Court and were then on duty or working with these Higher SS and Police Leaders.

Q. And who could be tried by thos Tribunals?

A. I do not know. I never worked with any of these courts as a member of the court.

Q. In what cases did the SIPO hand arrested people over to those Tribunal:

A. I do not know. Only when it was ordered by the Higher SS and Police Leaders.

Q. How could the Higher SS and Police Leader know about arrests of people if not thanks to reports coming from his own police offices?

A. Yes. The Higher SS and Police Leaders continually received reports concerning all arresta as well as by all Security Police and other police matters. The Higher SS and Police Leader had the right to authorize directly with the local commanders of the Ordinary and Security Police.

Q. And the Higher Commanders of the SIPO and SD and Ordinary Police sent the reports to the Higher Police and SS Leader and handed the arrested people over to him for trial, is this correct?

A. Usually these reports went over to the offices of the commander or the chief of the Security Police.

Q. And in this case the offices of the commander of the SIPO and SD sent the reports to the Higher SS and Police Leader, did they not?

A. Usually the reports went from the commanders to the departments of the B.D.S.

Q. And from the departments of the B.D.S. to the Higher Police and SS Leaders.

A. Yes. It is also possible that the Higher SS and Police Leaders requested reports immediately from the District Commanders of the Security or Ordinary Police.

Q. The Commander of the SIPO and SD at Chalons, was his name Krueger?

A. In Chalons-sur-Marne?

Q. Yes.

A. No, I only know the names of .....

H0958-0078

Q. I am not interested in other names. All right. Did this offices of the SIPO in Paris establish lists of hostages to be shot? Could you answer by yes or no, please?

A. No, as far as I know not a list of hostages but only a list of those persons who were convicted of severe crimes and were transferred to Romainville where the other severe cases were being held.

Q. Those people were arrested by the SIPO were they not?

A. Yes but they also could have been arrested by other offices.

Q. Do you remember the plot in August 1942 against a section of the Luftwaffe in Paris, during physical training exercises of this section?

A. Yes I remember. I also remember that the military commanders thereafter ordered that from now on guards would have to be placed near sports fields.

Q. Do you remember that the offices of the B.D.S. established a list of hostages to be shot - 90 to 92 hostages?

A. No, I don't remember that.

Q. All right. Is it correct that after each plot not only a certain number of hostages had to be shot but also a certain number of Jews and communists had to be handed over to the police authorities? Could you answer by yes or no?

A. I can't answer with yes or no, since I do not know concerning the measures. I do know that at one time theorder that right after such an attack or plot a certain number of hostages had to be shot, that this was later on not carried out.

Q. You did not answer my question. In April 1942 is it correct that after such plots a certain number of Communists and Jews had to be handed over to the police with a view of their deportation to the East?

A. If I remember correctly there was such an order from the military commander. I do not know how it was carried out since at that time the Higher Police and SS Leader had not yet been put into office.

Q. Very well. Now is it correct that the office of the Commander of the SIPO and SD in Paris was entitled to execute death sentences?

H0958-0079

A. No, I don't remember.

Q. Is it correct that the office of the SIPO and SD in Paris was entitled to fix the number of hostages to be shot? Yes or No?

A. The Commander in Paris could make that suggestion if it concerned plots within Paris, in connection with military officials, since in most cases it concerned attacks upon military units or installations.

Q. I think you know already Document RF 1244. Your counsel questioned you on this document. It is a letter from the Army to the Commander of the SIPO and SD of 6 August 1942, and the letter asks whether it is possible to have in the near future execution measures of reprisals for which the death sentences will be executed by the Office of the Commander of the SD and SIPO.

(Document RF 1244 is handed to the witness.)

Look at the last paragraph -- this letter is wrong, isn't it?

A. No, I believe it is right.

Q. But this letter says whether the military commander could rely upon

H0958-0080

measures of execution to be carried out by the commander of the SIPO and SD.

A Yes, but it says previously, talking about a suggestion or proposal from Keitel, the commander within Paris could not carry out shootings on his own. These were actually ordered by the Higher SS and Police Leader. I believe they were the first ones after he had been put into office. This letter actually should have been directed to the Higher SS and Police Leader.

Q Well, now, the letter asks to be informed whether or not the death sentences shall be executed by the Office of the Commander of the SIPO and SD. It seems perfectly clear, does it not. Is this clear to you?

A Yes, it is clear to me. But I have to explain the actual relation.

Q You have already explained. Did you know the Commander of your office in Vichy, Geissler?

A Yes.

Q Was he a member of the SD?

A No, of the Gestapo.

Q Do you know the cause of his death?

A I was told that he died in the Battle of Terrorists.

Q But you still maintain that the SIPO took no part in the battles and fighting against the Resistance?

A No, I did not claim that.

QVery well. Did you receive in Paris the orders concerning the NN Decrees?

A Yes, Abteilung IV had to concern itself with this case.

Q Is it correct that one group of your Abteilung IV, it is Group 4c, was called officially Group NN and Meerschaum?

A No. I do not think that is possible, but I think I may be able to give an explanation concerning it. I do not know the exact name of this consulting body in 4 C. Concerning the name Meerschaum, Ican explain that for a certain time, I do not know exactly when, all persons arrested in the latter cases received that designation upon the order from the Reich Security Main Office since these people, after their deportation to Germany, were supposed to do a certain kind of work. Why it was 4c and Meerschaum I do not know.

Q Is it correct that the arrests of French intellectuals in December 1942 were carried out according to the NN Decree?

H0958-0081

A I can't remember that. I only know that the Chief of Abteilung IV constantly had to talk with the Chief Judge of the Military Government Court concerning these NN prisoners.

Q I hand over to you document RF 1238 which has been seen by yourself. It has your marginal note and it says that according to the proposal of the B.D.S. the SS Brigadefuehrer Oberg has asked during this conference of 9 November 1942 with the SS-Reichsfuehrer whether it is considered as advisable to arrest people taken out of the French Intellectuals. The SS-Reichsfuehrer agrees to it and especially that people hostile to Germany ought to be selected out of those on the ground of the decree Nacht and Nebel. This notice has been signed by Verger and signed by yourself also. You got a copy of it.

(Document RF 1238 handed to the witness)

A This is not signed by Verger.

Q Well, I am not sure about that signature.

A That is Hagen with the Higher SS and Pdice Leader.

Q You received a copy, didn't you?

A That is my signature and then to Pohl also.

Q Now could you tell me who was setting up those lists of Intellectuals to be arrested? Was it the SD?

A No, Abteilung IV. But May I make a statement concerning this?

Q Yes.

A I state that this did not concern just the plain arrest of French Intellectuals but an arrest of persons with anti-German attitudes.

Q And it was Abteilung IV which set up those lists, was it not?

A If these persons were proved to be active in an anti-German way.

Q And the SD had nothing to do with it at all?

A It is possible that in the information circles of the SD at times reports concerning actual anti-German persons were received.

Q Is it correct that Hagen was a member of the SD?

A Yes.

Q And he was for a certain time Chief of Abteilung VI?

A Yes.

Q And is it correct that within Abteilung VI there was a special group, 6e, which was dealing with Intellectuals? Is this correct?

H0958-0082

A Not for the Intellectuals.

Q With whom?

A With the ideological names.

Q Very well.

(A recess was taken until 1400 hours.)

H0958-0083

(THE COMMISSON CONVENED AT 1400 HOURS.)

CROSS EXAMINATION CONTINUED.

BY. M. MONNERAY:

Q Did your office receive the instructions and directives of RSHA concerning the third degree interrogations?

A Yes, I believe that was one of the missions of Amt 4.

Q Did you knowof the activities of the Einsatzkommandos, the Sipo and SD in the east?

A No, not of the Einsatzkommandos. I knew however, that the Security Police worked in the east.

Q But, you did not know the exact activities of those Einsatzkommandos:

A No.

Q Is it correct that a certainnumber of the commandos of the Einsatzkommand in France came from the eastern territory?

A Yes, some of the commandos came from the east.

Q Is it correct that arrested members of enemy commandos were interrogated by the SD?

A As far as I know they were always only interrogated by Department 4.

Q Your personal deputy was Dr. Schmidt, was he not?

A No, he was not my deputy.

Q What was his position?

A He was an adjutant.

Q Was he a member of the SD.

A I don't know that exactly. He had been with the Waffen SS.

Q He was not connected with the SD?

A I don't know whetherhe had beentransferred for service, or whether he had been conscripted bythe SD for the duration of the war.

Q He was detached temporarily to the SD, was he not?

A That would possibly be the official term of the administration.

Q You have already seen Document L-176, Exhibit GE 228 concerning British commandoes arrested in the Bordeaux district?

A Yes.

Q You remember this document told of a telephone call from personal representative of the officer in charge of the Security Service inParris, SS Obersturmfuehrer Dr. Schmidt to F.O.I.C.'s Flag Lieutenant, regarding

H0958-0084

postponement of the shooting, as interrogations had not been concluded. "Interrogations up to date have produced important information concerning organization and the training of British Commandos, " this document stated.

A Yes.

Q I shtat correct. Answer by yes or no.

A Yes, this execution was to be postponed so that Department 4, which was concerned with fighting sabotage and sabotage troops could get additional supplemental information.

Q It is correct that members of Commando groups taken prisoners were handed over to the Sipo or the SD is it not?

A Yes, but as I see from the Document, they had already been interrogated by the Military Intelligence Staff.

Q If you take Page 710, it is the notice of December 9th saying at 8 o'clock from Nantes that two prisoners were handed over to the SD at Bordeaux. Is the material which is found here correct?

A Yes, but this refers to the Department 4 and the term SD is correct.

Q You had special Commandos of the SD in Bordeaux, did you not?

A In Bordeaux, there was only the office of the Commander.

Q And Hagen was commander of the SD was he not?

A No, Hagen was with the office of the higher SS and police leader. Later he became his personal consultant.

Q He had been the director for the commander of this office at Bordeaux The heading of all those commanders was according to the Hitler order, was it not?

A Yes.

Q It was one of the missions of the SD to put out certain lists of suspected people was it not?

A No, that really was not an SD mission.

Q Whose mission was it?

A Department 4 had an intelligence service of its own.

Q If the SD found information available, it used it, did it not, and handed it over to the proper officials?

A Yes, that could take place.

Q In accordance with the army, a certain number of high French officials were arrested. It was up to the SD to find out the hiding places

H0958-0085

of these people who were to be arrested, was it not?

A No, this was not a mission of the SD. This was taken care of by Department 4.

Q To establish the list was also up to Department 4?

A Yes.

Q The control and supervising of the checking up on the losing of arms by British and American airmen was this the duty of Amt 4 or the SD.

Q This was a mission of Department 4.

H0958-0086

Q When you asked, during the meeting of the representatives of the army, when you complained not to have any execution forces in the Italian zone, you were talking about Sipo forces, were you not?

A In those territories where there was no executive power, this question first had to be clarified by communicating with the foreign office or with the Army high command.

Q I did not ask you how you got the power, I asked you to tell us whether you were talking of executive forces, did that mean Sipo forces in the Italian zone?

A As far as I know, there were no forces at all in the Italian zone.

Q You don't understand. I asked you when you complained during the meeting of the absence of German executive police forces, you were complaining that you had no force, no Sipo force, in the Italian zone, were you not?

A Yes.

Q You told us already that the Groups 6 and 2 of your office was dealing with the resistance movement, did you not?

A Yes. If when Department 6 gave information concerning this intelligence, this intelligence also contained information concerning resistance movements.

Q When you arrived in Paris in June 1940, you were on a mission of the SD, were you not?

A Yes, but this command also included members of Amt 4.

Q Yes, but it was a mission for the SD, was it not?

A No, for the RSA.

Q You mean for the SD Amts. 4, 3 and 6?

A Yes.

Q That is, then the members of your group were members of the SD?

A With the first group of twenty people, there may have been a majority of SD members.

Q During this first period, you were cooperating with the Einsatzstat Rosenberg, were you not?

A I don't remember in detail. I believe the Einsatzstat Rosenberg also took over and safeguarded books, documents and manuscripts.

H0958-0087

Q This was the reason why you got in touch with the Einsatzstat Rosenberg?

A I found the Einsatzstat Rosenberg also cooperated directly with the military administration.

Q Besides the army, this special task of the Einstazstat Rosenberg worked directly with you?

A Yes.

Q So the report of this Einsatzstat Rosenberg is correct. It is Document 1015-PSB-RF-1323. This report says that the Jewish origin was checked and established in connection with the French authorities and the SD.

A I have not seen the Document.

(THE WITNESS IS HANDED THE DOCUMENT 1015-PSB)

I scanned this Document very quickly and see from it here that the Einsatzstat Rosenberg inquired of the office of the SD relative to the people whose treasures of art were mentioned.

Q The SD answered those inquiries did it not?

A Yes, if the material was on hand and the office probably answered. I believe that the execution of the carrying out of this and the work connected with the addresses, etc., was done by theoffice of the Einsatzstat Rosenberg as that was one of the particular missions of the office.

Q Is it correct that afterwards the offices of the BDS put at the disposal of Rosenberg seven hundred Jews taken out from theconcentration camps and from police camps, where they were entered in order to allow Rosenberg's office to make the different listings of the art treasures taken by this office. Was it in order to repair the list of those objects? Is this correct?

A This can only mean that this was carried out by the office of Damecher Brunner because Damecher had placdd these Jews at his disposal.

H0958-0088

Q And Damecher's office was at Amt 4, was it not?

A No, I already mentioned that Damecher did not belong to Amt 4.

Q We will not go over the position of Damecher again as that has been made perfectly clear during the cross examination. You still maintain of course, that the Sipo and the SD had nothing to do with the stealing of art treasures in France?

A No, they had nothing to do with it as we did not have theright of requisitioning.

Q As to forced labor, you told us that the SD and Sipo had nothing to do with forced labor in France, is that correct?

A Yes, if you are referring to the action of Sauckel.

Q Do you remember the special police force created by Sauckel in France?

A Yes.

Q And the members of this special task force were recruited generally among french citizens, were they not?

A I don't remember what he did in detail. I do rememberthat he

H0958-0089

modeled his work in France on the organization he had drawn up in other countries and had gentlemen of his office come to France in order to build up this force.

Q Did the Sipo or SD help in this movement?

A I don't know.

Q I show you page 64 of Document F-827, RF 1518.

(WITNESS ISSHOWN THE DOCUMENT.)

It is said in this Document, which is the circular order coming from the Plenipotentiary of the work question in France, paragraph 6, "The Commanders of the Sipo and SD have received orders from the DDS to help by means of an official way the Einsatzdienststellen and to carry out the necessary checking of operations of printing in a complete manner."

A The aid referred to here refers only to checking up of persons whom Sauckel had been given for his organization in order to see whether these French people were safe as far as security was concerned.

Q So you cooperated in the establishment of this special force, did you not? Answer "yes" or "no"?

A Yes and by means of instructions issued by the Higher SS Amt Police leader after a conference with Sauckel in which he stated that here they were not going to have any German Police Executives. Yes, the Security Police was the office competent for these questions and no other executive organization could have been created without these missions. These were missions of absolute security and necessity.

Q I think that explanation is sufficient. We have talked several times already about SS Sturmbannfuehrer Hagen. You told me that except for this sort of cooperation, no other cooperation had taken place between police officers and Hagen, is that right?

A Yes. There was also the cooperation on the part of Department 3. I don't know whether names of recruited labor was submitted in order to check them as far as security was concerned, but I also consider that possible.

Q Hagen knew perfectly well as far as the jurisdiction of the police was concerned, does he not?

A Yes.

Q He knows the respective jurisdiction of the Sipo and SD?

A Yes.

Q I want to read to you the summing up of this routine letter or speech given August 27, 1943, concerning the organizing of forced labor. At this meeting, Hagen and Kiefer represented the BDS and I will read the first paragraph. It is Document F-816, Exhibit RF 1516, concerning the missions and tasks of the Secret Police and SD for labor enforcement in France and SS Sturmbannfuehrer Hagen is speaking: The manifold tasks of the SS securing of peace and order in cooperation with the French Police proper utilization and employment of the French Police for German interest, furthermore political intelligence and counter security missions concerning the Security Police executive fighting against Communism and Anti-national movements." Is this a correct statement.

A No, he mentioned here "missions" as belonging to the SD, which are very obviously missions of the Security Police.

Q We should say that this definition concerns at the same time the Sipo and the SD?

A No, the Security Police and the SD had separate missions.

Q You would say that certain are missions of the SD and others are missions of the Sipo, is that correct?

A Yes, for example political intelligence would be a mission of the SD.

Q No further questions.

COLONEL ORLOV: No questions.

BY LT. HARRIS:

Q I would like to ask one or two very short questions. How many Festapo members and SD men did you have in your command as commander of the Sipo and SD in France?

A Do you mean Gestapo men? Men who were such by profession?

A Yes in general.

A I have not the number at hand this minute, but I believe that I mentioned the number before. As far as I know, of professional Gestapo men, there were between sixty and eighty.

Q What means in general of discipline was followed for members of the Gestapo and SD in France?

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H0958-0091

A The only possible means I had of taking disiplinary measures was giving these people a few days rest in custody, but there was a chairman of an investigating committee and he had a member of the investigating committee who handled all these questions then passed on his information either to the RSHA or to the SS Amt Police Courts and the proper sentences were then given.

Q If a man was unsatisfactory to you, how did you get him transferred out of your command?

H0958-0092

A The only possible means I had of taking disiplinary measures was giving these people a few days rest in custody, but there was a chairman of an investigating committee and he had a member of the investigating committee who handled all these questions then passed on his information either to the RSHA or to the SS Amt Police Courts and the proper sentences were then given.

Q If a man was unsatisfactory to you, how did you get him transferred out of your command?

H0958-0093

A If this man had committed offenses of any kind, the investigator was informed. If what the man had done was not a real penal offence, I tried to settle the matter by consulting the personnel office without referring the matter to Investigation Chairman.

Q In some cases these persons were sent to the active military service, were they not?

A Yes, they were then given a so-called front proving of ability.

Q Sending these men to the front military action was a good means of maintaining control over them, was it not?

A Yes, of course.

Q They all knewthat if they did not carry out their jobs effectively, they were likely to be sent to the front for dangerous duty, did they not?

A Yes, that is so. These sentences, which were passed for front service, were usually passed by Himmler. Personally this decision could not be given by the Investigation Chairman or by the SS and Police Corps. This assignment to the so-called "Lost Battalion" was as far as I know not passed by the SS and Police Courts, but by Himmler. Personally, I don't know that in detail.

Q Actually if some member of the Gestapo in France did not like his job there, he either had to keep that job or go to the front for active military duty, did he not?

A Yes, or punished. The sentences that were passed in individual cases were of course always different.

Q No more questions.

BY DR. MERKEL:

Q Did I understand you to tell the prosecutor that you were not a member of the SS?

A I said that I became a member of the SD, but I did not know if this was meant that I became a member of the SS. My identification card gave my rank and after it said "Member of the SD."

Q Do you mean to say that your rank was Obersturmbannfuehrer and Standartenfuehrer and that you were not at the time a member of the SS? You mean that you received this rank only as a result of the ordinating decree you took? How do you explain that?

H0958-0094

A Because I never did any service with any SS unit and never had any duties within the general SS. I never belonged to any SS Sturmbann or SS Standarte.

Q As you said, you had no executive missions before your appointment as BDS?

A Yes.

Q At what time was that?

A When I arrived in France until the appointment of the Higher SS and Police Fuehrer.

Q You had the exclusive executive authority in the police sector at that time?

A The secret military police and the secret military Gendarme supporte the military commando staff of the military administration.

Q I would like to pass on to the Document submitted by the Prosecutio Document 1629 PS. Was the exploding of synagogues one of the aims, tasks and activities of the SD in France?

A No.

Q The Security Police in France?

A No, this was not a task of the Security Police and it would not have been carried out if it had not been ordered by the head of the Security Police.

Q What is the proper significance of the fact that this document bears the reference number of Dannecker even though the letter is signed by you

A This means that all questions concerning Jewry were organized or corrected at Dannecker's office.

Q Where you were asked the question by the prosecution whether the order for the execution of Jews was issued by the RSHA, you answered: "Yes, by Eichmann and Himmler." Please explain this.

A I wanted to say that Eichmann always described his work as being an employee immediately subordinate to Himmler in the set-up in the RSHA. I know that he always spoke of receiving the Himmler order.

Q Document RF 1223 mentions the pressure being put on the French Government. This is a well known Document concerning the conference of

Dannecker and Eichmann. Was this pressure one of the missions of the Security Police in France or not?

A Not a mission of the Security Police in France. I don't know to what extent the political offices worked in conjunction with the German Ambassador in Paris and with Himmler, Von Ribbentrop and the French Government.

Q Do you mean that this putting of pressure upon the Government was exclusively one of the missions of the offices of Eichmann and Dannecker?

A No, but Eichmann and Dannecker also know of the question and were concerned with it.

Q As I understand your answer correctly, you said that Dannecker made

H0958-0095

use of the office of the Security Police in order to carry out these Jewish actions. Were the offices of the Security Police independent and on their own beyond the work with Eichmann, especially as concerned the arrest of Jews, etc.

A No.

Q The prosecution has mentioned several names of commandos who were SD members. Can you say how large the percentage of the SD members was as far as commandos are concerned.

A I said that there was a constant change in the personnel department of the RSHA. There was essentially a very smaller number of commandos who were members of the SD.

Q A little clarification is necessary. The prosecution stated that different commandos of the Einsatzgruppe were sent from the east to France and you were asked if you went to France as the commander of an Einsatzgruppe. Evidently you only wanted to say that you were employed in France as the commander of the Security Police and SD and not as a commander of the Einsatzgruppe.

A Yes, for in France I don't know what functions the members who came from the east had.

Q Do you know who organized Sauckel's special police service?

A Sauckel's deputy together with a number of senior government officer from Sauckel's office.

Q How far did the Security Police take a part in the organizing of this?

A The Security Police only checked upon the security question and the different members, the supervision and the organizing of departments, according to a military or political point of view, was entirely up to Sauckel. He had experience with such police groups in other countries.

Q Under whose jurisdiction was this special Sauckel police force?

A Immediately under the jurisdiction of Sauckel's office with the military commander.

Q Did you have any kind of executive power over this police as the BDS?

A No, that was exactly what had been rejected, that there should be a subordination to this police force.

Q No further questions.

H0958-0096

H0958-0097

BY DR. GAWLIK:

Q You testified that about ten to twelve members of the SD worked in France. Will you please elaborate briefly what the typical missions of these people in France were?

LT. HARRIS: I object to that question on the basis that it has been asked and answered by the witness at length.

CAPTAIN TUBRIDY: What is the point of the question -- to point out what the missions of the SD in France were?

DR. GAWLIK: I want the witness to state the aims, activities and objectives of the SD in France.

CAPTAIN TUBRIDY: In what connection? Is it to assist the organization in the presentation of its case against a charge?

DR. GAWLIK: Yes, there were only about ten or twelve members of the SD in France. These members were supposed to carry on interrogations, execution organization and their reports were supposed to have been the basis for the activities of Department 4. I would like to get an example of such activities.

CAPTAIN TUBRIDY: The witness may answer.

BY DR. GAWLIK:

Q Give an example of the activities.

A The main office said that different organizations were to be employed in the economic sector and the report on the different reports of the different offices were to show the effect of this work, first, with the German organizations and second within the French organizations. The aim was to find out where the work of these different offices overlapped, then the idea was to see that the same work that was carried out by five or six different departments if it could be carried out by two or three departments, by cutting down on the overlapping work and activities.

Q Give me a few broad examples of the activities of Amt.6?

A The activities of Amt.6 was the carrying on of work with the aim of getting political information in France from the different political groups and getting information on the various channels in France. The people used for this work were Germans, who had such possible channels of information, or making use of Frenchmen or any other people who had the proper means of getting this information.

H0958-0098

Q You mention a number of people as commandos, who were employed in Dannecker's office or Thomas' deputy as being members of the SD. Do you mean to say that Hagen, for example, still was a member of the SD when he was a commander, or that he was a member of the SD before he became a commander?

A Hagen had formerly carried on some SD work. He was then ordered there in connection with war events and had to solve such orders and directives that were referred to him to solve.

H0958-0099

Q You did not understand me. I will take another example. If a member of the SD was ordered transferred to Dannacker's command when he was a member of Dannacker's command did his membership in the SD cease and he became a former member of the SD?

A That depended on whether his transferwas a temporary one or not. There were other cases where members of the SD were transferred or went over completely to the Gestapo. If he worked with Dannacher he was no longer a member of the SD. He did not receive his instructions any longer from Amt III or VI.

Q You then said that the reports of Amt III and Amt VI were handled by Amt VI. Were these reports basically suited to orders in executive measures by Amt IV, or were these reports only intended for the general information of Amt IV?

A These reports were, so far as Amt IV and this special task were concerned, absolutely useless for Amt IV. They were general reports, and these reports were absolutely of no value for Amt IV, because they did not take the special work and the tasks of Amt IV in that station, but it might be just that Amt IV received these reports because they were something from which Amt IV could get information valuable and useful for it.

Q This might become clearer if you would give an example of such report being handed from Amt II to Amt IV.

A The department has perhaps received a general report in transport difficulties. This lists not only technical difficulties, but for example like material, etc., but in a general report it might say that there is an assumption that there is a personnel net work here which is not endeavoring to get rid of these difficulties.

Q If you consider the reports given in France by Amt III to Amt IV, can you then answer this question. Would you say that these reports were at all suitable to cause crimes to be committed against peace, against humanity, and war crimes, or were these reports entirely outside the scope of these possibilities?

A The reports were outside this scope.

Q Thank you. The next group. Who was head of the Dientstelle

H0958-0100

Thomas?

A Thomas himself.

Q A subordinate was Thomas, who was his superior?

A Heydrich. He was Heydrich's Deputy with the military commander.

Q Was he subordinate to one of the departmental chiefs of Departments 1 to 7 of the RSHA?

A This question can not be answered in the negative or the affirmative, because Thomashad a very special close relationship to Heydrich.

Q You can answer this question then. Was the Dientstelle one of the organizations, or subordinate to any of the organizations of Amts III, IV, V, VI, or VII, or was it an independent office, besides these organizations?

M. MONNERAY: I object to this question. The witness had already answered that the Dientstelle was proposed by members of a sub-organization of the RSHA, and was totally apart from the RSHA.

CAPTAIN TUBRIDY: He may answer whether this was independent of Amts III, IV, V, VI and VII.

THE WITNESS: The instructions given concerning the special work were also issued by these offices, by these departments.

BY DR. GAWLIK:

Q By departmental chiefs, or by Heydrich directly?

A The special commission were also set by the individual departments. Thomas was Deputy of Heydrich, who represented the interest of the chief of the Security Police with the military commander in France and in Belgium. But the intelligence information that was procured was passed on to the offices of the RSHA.

Q Who was Thomas's superior, was that Heydrich directly, or were these people Ohlendorf and Mueller, or neither?

H0958-0101

A. Heydrich himself.

Q. Then would you say that Thomas was classified in the category of Ohlendorf, Muehller and Nebe?

A. I do not know whether he had that function of a departmental chief?

Q. I do not want to know whether he had the functions of a departmental chief. I want to know whose immediately subordinate he was?

A. Heydrich himself.

Q. Thank you. Did the mission of Dientstelle, or office of Thomas belong to the missions of Departments 3, 4 and 6, or did the Thomas Office have a special mission?

A. CAPTAIN TUBRIDY: He already testified to that, hasn't he.

Q. DR. GAWLIK: No, not the missions. Just the organizations, and under whose juridiction he was.

CAPTAIN TUBRIDY: I think we are laboring this point now.

DR. GAWLIK: This is a very important question insofar as the Gestapo is concerned, and the cross examination took up this question.

THE WITNESS: The missions at that time were all of a special character, and at that time, when we were considering the fact alone, that the members of IV and V had no executive power. The missions with the Security Police activities as such were not possible, and that the work carried on was only of the intelligence kind, because the Security Police did not have executive power.

BY DR. GAWLIK:

Q. You said that one of the tasks of this office was to file documents and materials?

A. Yes.

Q. Did this cataloging and filing take place for the purpose and with the knowledge of keeping conspirators in power, in order that they could commit crimes against humanity and peace, and perpetrators in wars of aggressi

A. No, I see no connections there.

Q. Then could you explain why this work was carried out?

A. In order to expand the knowledge or the information available on the different sectors.

H0958-0102

Q. You further testified on cross examination that with the first group, the majority of members were members of the SD. How many groups then went to France?

A. The second group went to France, but this second group was not supplemented by another group, but the personnel question was solved by sending members of the different personnel offices to this group.

Q. And what was the relationship of the SD members with the other offices, or groups that followed?

A. That Group 2 took down only members of the SD, and then the majority of the personnel that came along were members of the criminal police.

Q. My next group. Who ordered the blowing up of the seven synagogues in Paris?

A. Heydrich.

Q. To whom did Heydrich issue this order?

A. To Thomas.

Q. To whom did Thomas hadn on this order?

A. To the SS Fuehrer who had connections with the French group. Herr Thomas himself had a connection to t s group.

Q. Did the departmental chiefs of Departments 3, 6, or 7 have any hand in the issuing of this order.

A. I do not believe so.

Q. Did any other organizations of Departments 3, 6 and 7 have any hand in the issuing of this order?

A. One office that supplied the exclusive. I assume that at this time it was the Reich Criminal Police office.

Q. My question concerned Departments 3, 6 or 7?

A. No, I do not believe any of these departments had any offices that were concerned in it.

Q. Was any office of the Inland SD and 3, or of Ausland SD SD and 6, of Amt VII, used to carry out this blowing up?

A. I do not believe so.

H0958-0103

Q. Are the aims and objectives of the Inland SD known to you as an interior SD?

A. Yes.

Q. Did the blowing up of the synagogues belong to the tasks and objectives of the Inland SD Amt III?

A. No.

Q. Are the tasks and objectives of foreign intelligence and 6 known to you?

A. On the whole, yes.

Q. Did the blowing up of synagogues belong to the tasks and objectives of Amt VI?

A. No.

Q. What about Amt VII?

A. Also not to Amt VII.

H0958-0104

Q Had it become publicly known how this blowing up of synagogues in Paris had become known, or come about? Not when they were blown up, but who had them blown up, and did it become known in public. I mean, did everyone know?

A I do not know, it is possible but a considerable time later.

Q What became known?

A I do not know. I said, if it had become known, it may only have become known considerable time later.

Q But you were the commander of the Security Police and as chief in France up until 1944, weren't you in a position, therefore, to know the opinion up until 1944?

M. MONERRAY: I think the defense counsel is not to argue with the witness, but only to put the questions to him.

CAPTAIN TUBRIDY: Yes, Dr. Gawlin, I notice that you are pursuing that method.

DR. GAWLIK: I withdraw my question. My next group is concerning the Dannecker, commander group.

BY DR. GAWLIK:

Q Concerning the cooperation of Commander Dannecker with the Security Police, you said that the Security Police and the SD cooperated with the French Police. What connection did the SD have with the French Police?

CAPTAIN TUBRIDY: I think he has already testified to that, Dr. Gawlik. It has been indicated that the French Police received their instructions and carried out the policy they were informed to do. If you want to question the witness, you will have to confine yourself to the matter that has not been covered.

DR. GAWLIK: The witness wants to correct his testimony. In my opinion the witness did not express himself clearly. I should like for him to correct his testimony in this respect.

CAPTAIN TUBRIDY: Does the witness wish to correct his testimony?

THE WITNESS: Yes, if there is a misunderstanding. Yes, if I speak of any measures taken by the Security Police and the SD,

H0958-0105

I always mean this office as a unit, and I do not refer to any executive power exercised by the SD in the sense of executive power of A rt III and Art VI. I excluded this from the beginning.

BY DR. GAWLIK:

Q I ask that document No. 1219 be submitted to you, which was shown to you on cross examination. In this document mention is made of the Security Police in parenthesis (SD Commander"). Now what is meant here, the Security Police of the SD?

A The offices of the Security Police and the SD; all commanders were called commanders of the Security Police and the SD.

M. MONERRAY: I think exactly the same question has been put to the witness during the direct examination.

DR. GAWLIK: No, the document was submitted on cross examination.

CAPTAIN TUBRIDY: Will you read the question.

(whereupon the last question was read)

CAPTAIN TUBRIDY: I do not recall that question. May I see the document please. (Looks at document) I think the document itself is self-explanatory.

DR. GAWLIK: No, I want to ask the witness if the inference that he draws from this document, that the SD had a hand in these measures is correct, or that there is a difference between the Security Police and the SD, and in this document it says "Security Police" and then in parenthesis it shows "SD".

CAPTAIN TUBRIDY: I don't see where the witness is in any better position after the prior evidence and his testimony, to say what is meant in a document than anyone else.

DR. GAWLIK: I have no one else to testify on that matter.

CAPTAIN TUBRIDY: Let the document speak for itself.

BY DR. GAWLIK:

Q I ask that documents 1221 and 1222 be shown to you. I have not discussed these documents as yet. They were first presented by the prosecution. My question is, did the SD have

H0958-0106

anything to do with these measures?

A No, I reply the offices were known as Security Police and SD commandos, but that the SD had nothing to do with Amt II and Amt VI, so far as carrying out of any executive measures was concerned.

Q Document RF 12-7 I should like to submit, at page 31. Read the first sentence.

A From the very beginning we were agreed to unite the Security Police and the Security Service measures in one hand.

Q Is this a special regulation concerning the usual regulations between the Security Police and the SD?

A Dannecker wanted to unite matters of intelligence and executive questions concerning the Jewish problem in his hand, because he had to handle the entire Jewish question in the interest of Eichmann and the people who issued his orders.

Q He expressed the intelligence operation of his Jewish question by using the term "SD Massig" meaning by the SD? Would it then be correct to say that the Commander Dannecker was a special organization, leaving aside organizations of Amt II, Amt IV, Amt VI and Amt VII.

H0958-0107

A. As far as France was concerned, yes, for Dannecker had all possible authority for his special position.

Q. You used the term by the SD. Does this word refer to Amt III, Amt VI, Amt VII, or is it a term of a different significane here?

A. It obviously had nothing to do with Amts II, VI, or VII.

THE INTERPRETER: I put in this term as that he used here to express the distinction between the executive power and the intelligence work.

DR. GAWLIK: Thank you. The next group.

BY DR. GAWLIK:

Q. Is there any connections between the SD, and the SS and the Police force?

A. Yes, insofar as persons of the Security Police and the SD who had committed an offense, were tried before the SS and Police Court.

Q. That is of another interest in this case. You said that the SS and the Police force also tried other people in France and sentenced them, is that correct?

CAPT. TUBRIDY: Dr. Gawlik, this witness is your witness, and is not to be asked leading questions. We have permitted you much lattitude in asking leading questions, but when you ask a leading question, and do not get an answer you want, you argue with the witness until you do get such an answer.

DR. GAWLIK: I beg your pardon. I have done it quite unconsciously, I am not trying to ask any leading questions.

BY DR. GAWLIK: Did the SS and Police Court sentence any other people besides the SD members?

M. MONERRAY: H has said what I have hear here Counsel is: "I do not know".

THE WITNESS: I do not know any details because I never attended any such trial.

CAPTAIN TUBRIDY: In other words, the witness is not capable of answering that question?

H0958-0108

DR. GAWLIK: I now turn to another group of questions. This group concerns the hostage list in Paris.

BY DR. GAWLIK:

Q. Did Department 3 or Department 6 work on this list?

A. No.

Q. I now refer to an attempt in the year of 1942; were the Jews and the communists handed over to the Security Police, or the SD?

A. If I remember correctly, you are referring to the case where there as yet has been no appointment of higher SS and Police Leader.

Q. I mean, the case was referred to here in court?

A. If I remember in April 1942, I have said, repeatedly, that the Departments 3 and 6 had nothing to do with the executive questions, and at this time the Security Police had not executive powers at all.

Q. Did the execution of the orders of the "Night and Fog Decree" belong to the task of the SD, Amts III or VI in France?

A. No.

Q. Was there an Aussenstelle in Bordeaux?

A. The offices of commanders of Security Police and SD were stationed there, after the appointment of the higher SS and Police Leader.

Q. If this office did not handle the questions concerned in Document GB 228, which department would have done so?

A. Department 4.

Q. Then if Dr. Schmidt had any hand in this, would he have been carrying out an SD activity?

A. No. No, so far as I know, he had only passed on an inquiry that had been made by telephone.

Q. My next group I should like to submit document 1015-B-PS. Read paragraph 2, and then tell me whether the SD is meant here.

. The office meant here can only be the office where the list of addresses on the Jewish question were being kept, and this could not have been either Department 3 or 6.

H0958-0109

Q. May I have document 815 and document 816. Turn to the last page and tell me if this was the Amt II or Amt VI.

A. All Security material was with Department 4.

DR. GAWLIK: The last document I wish to submit to you is Document F-816, but there is a question I wish to ask about this document. I have found several things that were incorrect in the transcript, and should like the witness to answer concerning these corrections.

CAPTAIN TUBRIDY: You mean the record is imperfect?

DR. GAWLIK: There are statments mentioned in the record supposed to have been made by the witness that he did not make. I want to clarify this.

CAPTAIN TUBRIDY: Perhaps we can compare the German text with the English, and make the proper corrections that way.

M. MONERRAY: I have a technical question about the document. I have put into evidence PS-1629, which should have the exhibit number of the Commission here.

CAPTAIN TUBRIDY: When we read and approve the record, we can give it an exhibit number then.

M. MONERRAY: Shall I hand it over to the Commission without any special number?

CAPTAIN TUBRIDY: Yes. Do you have a translation of it?

M. MONERRAY: I have an English translation.

CAPTAIN TUBRIDY: Do you have any questions to ask?

M. MONERRAY: I have no questions.

CAPTAIN TUBRIDY: I think the witness may be excused.

(The Commission adjourned at 1600 hours)

The foregoing is a true and correct transcript of the testimony of HELMUT KNOCHEN taken on 17 June 1946.

PHILIANI A. AHUNA
Reporter

CHARLES J. GALLAGHER
Reporter

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Commissioner

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